THE
North-Carolina Standard.
WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
Editor and Proprietor.
FRANK. I. WILSON, Associate Editor.

Semi-Weekly Standard.

Vol. VI. RALEIGH, N. C. WEDNESDAY, OCT. 1, 1856. No. 90

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY—*Two Dollars per annum*, invariably in advance.
TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY—*Four Dollars per annum*, invariably in advance.
All papers are discontinued at the expiration of the time for which they have been paid.

Terms of Advertising in the Standard.

Our regular rates of advertising are as follows:
One square, (14 lines or less) first insertion, - $1 00
Each subsequent insertion, - - - - - 25
Longer advertisements in proportion.

Contracts will be made with advertisers, *at the above regular rates*, for six or twelve months, and at the close of the contract 33⅓ per cent. will be deducted from the gross amount.

Professional or business Cards, not exceeding five lines, will be inserted in either the Weekly or Semi-Weekly, for $6 for six months, or $10 for twelve months; or in both papers for $10 for six months, or $15 for twelve months.

⁂ Subscribers and others who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by mail, and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

GENERAL DIRECTORY.

STATE GOVERNMENT.

THOS. BRAGG, of Northampton, Governor.
William Hill, of Wake, Secretary of State.
D. W. Courts, of Rockingham, Treasurer.
G. W. Brooks, of Person, Comptroller.
Pulaski Cowper, of Hertford, Private Secretary.
Oliver H. Perry, State Librarian.

LITERARY BOARD.

Gov. Thos. Bragg, *ex-officio*, Chairman,
Alfred Jones, of Wake,
Wm. W. Holden, of Wake,
Matthew Shaw, of Beaufort.

SUPERINTENDENT OF COMMON SCHOOLS.

Calvin H. Wiley, of Guilford,

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT BOARD.

Gov. Bragg, *ex-officio*, Chairman,
Calvin Graves, of Caswell,
N. E. Canady, of Granville.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

Wm. Dallas Haywood, Intendent of Police.
COMMISSIONERS.
Eastern Ward.—Eldridge Smith,
" A. Adams.
Middle Ward.—C. B. Root,
" R. H. Battle,
" G. W. Haywood.
Western Ward.—A. M. Gorman,
" H. D. Turner.
J. J. Christophers, City Clerk,
R. H. Battle, City Treasurer.
City Guard.—James M. Crawley,
" Jackson Overby.
City Constables.—E. E. Harris,
Wm. N. Andrews.
A. Adam, Weighmaster.
E. E. Harris, Clerk of the market.
B. F. Moore, City Attorney.

COURTS.

The *Supreme Court* of North-Carolina is held in this city semi-annually, on the second Monday in June, and the 30th day of December.

Judges.—Hon. Frederick Nash, Chief Justice.
R. M. Pearson, Associate Judge.
W. H. Battle, " "
Edmund B. Freeman, Clerk,
Oliver H. Perry, Assistant do.
Ham. C. Jones, Reporter,
J. J. Litchford, Sr., Marshall.

The *United States Circuit Court* for the District of North-Carolina is held semi-annually in this city, on the 1st Monday in June and the last Monday in November.

Judges.—Hon. J. M. Wayne, of Georgia,
Hon. Henry Potter, of Fayetteville,
District Attorney, Robert P. Dick,
Clerk, Wm H. Haywood,
Marshall, Wesley Jones.

The *Superior Court* for this County, is held on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in March and September.
John C. Moore, Clerk.
Jos. B. Bachelor, Attorney General and Solicitor of the fourth Judicial District.

The *Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions* is held on the third Monday in February, May, August and November.
Jeff. Utley, Clerk.
Chairman of the County Court, William Boylan.
County Solicitor, K. P. Marriott.
Sheriff of Wake County, William H. High.
Coroner, Willis Scott.
Register, H. Hudson.

Bank of the State of North-Carolina, incorporated 1830. Charter expires in 1860. Capital $1,500,000, divided into 15,000 shares, of which the Literary Board holds 5,027 and the University 1,000.
Principal Bank at Raleigh.
George W. Mordecai, President,
Charles Dewey, Cashier,
J. H. Bryan, Jr., Teller and Notary Public.
W. E. Anderson, Discount Clerk and Notary Public,
Jordan Womble, Jr., Clerk.
This Bank has branches at Newbern, Tarboro', Fayetteville, Wilmington, Elizabeth City, Charlotte, Milton, Morganton and Windsor.

DIRECTORS.
On the part of the State: D. W. Courts, Public Treasurer, *ex-officio*, L. O'B. Branch and W. R. Poole.
On the part of the Stockholders: Wm. Boylan, Wm. Peace, J. H. Bryan, J. B. G. Roulhac, Alfred Jones and B. F. Moore.
Offering and Renewal day—Tuesday.
Discount day—Wednesday.
Business hours from 10 till 3 o'clock.

Raleigh Branch of the Bank of Cape Fear.
William H. Jones, Cashier,
R. P. Finch, Teller and Notary Public.
DIRECTORS.
Geo. W. Haywood, T. H. Selby, Seth Jones, George Little. Dr. Thos. D. Hogg and C. W. D. Hutchings.
Offering day—Monday.
Discount day—Tuesday.

RAIL ROADS.

Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company.
R. A. Hamilton, President,
W. W. Vass, Treasurer,
J. M. Pool, Assistant Treasurer,
C. B. Allen, Depot Agent.
Mail Train leaves 10 minutes after 7 A. M., arrives at 6½ P. M.

North-Carolina Railroad Company.
Chas. F. Fisher, President,
C. P. Mendenhall, Treasurer,
J. T. West, Freight and Ticket Agent.
Mail Train arrives at 5 o'clock, A. M., from the East; and departs 10m. after 5 o'clock, A. M.
Mail from the West arrives about the same time.

POST OFFICE.

William White, Sr., Post Master.
Office hours, on week days, from Sun-rise to 9 P. M.

State of parties in the House of Representatives.

The following list of the members of the present House of Representatives, with the political parties into which they are divided, will be found worthy of preservation:

Maine.
1. *John M. Wood, K. N.*, 4. *Samuel P. Benson*,
2. *John J. Perry, K. N.*, 5. *Israel Washburn*,
3. *Ebenezer Knowlton, K. N.*, 6. Thomas J. D. Fuller, D.

New Hampshire.
1. *James Pike, K. N.*, 2. *Mason W. Tappan, K. N.*,
3. *Aaron H. Cragin, K. N.*

Vermont.
1. *James Meacham*, 2. *Justin S. Morrill, K. N.*,
3. *Alvah Sabin.*

Massachusetts.
Robert B. Hall, K. N., 6. *Timothy Davis, K. N.*,
James Buffington, K. N., 7. *Nathaniel P. Banks, KN.*,
William S. Damrell, K.N., 8. *Chauncey L. Knapp, KN.*,
Linus B. Comins, K. N., 9. *Alexander De Witt, K.N.*,
Anson Burlingame, K.N., 10. *Calvin C. Chaffee, K. N.*,
11. *Mark Trafton, K. N.*

Rhode Island.
1. *Nathaniel B. Durfee, K. N.* 2. *Benj. B. Thurston, K. N.*,

Connecticut.
1. *Ezra Clarke, K. N.*, 3. *Sidney Dean, K. N.*,
2. *John Woodruff, K. N.*, 4. *William W. Welch, K. N.*

New York.
1. William W. Valk, K. N., 17. *Francis E. Spinner*,
2. *J. S. Stranahan, K. N.*, 18. *Thomas R. Horton*,
3. *Guy R. Pelton, K. N.*, 19. *Jonas A. Hughston*,
4. John Kelly, D., 20. *Orasmus B. Matteson, KN*
5. Thos. R. Whitney, K. N., 21. *Henry Bennett, K. N.*,
6. John Wheeler, K. N., 22. *Andrew Z. McCarty, KN.*,
7. *Thomas Childs, K. N.*, 23. *William A. Gilbert*,
8. *Abram Wakeman, K. N.*, 24 *Amos P. Granger*,
9. Bayard Clark, K. N., 25. *Edwin B. Morgan*,
10. *Ambrose S. Murray*, 26. *Andrew Oliver*,
11. *Rufus H. King, K. N.*, 27. *John M. Parker*,
12. *Killian Miller, K. N.*, 28. *William H. Kelsey*,
13. *Russel Sage, K. N.*, 29. *John Williams, D.*,
14. *Samuel Dickson*, 30. *Benjamin Pringle*,
15. *Edward Dodd, K. N.*, 31. *Thomas T. Flagler, K. N.*,
16. *George A. Simmons*, 32. Solomon G. Haven, K.N.,
33. *Francis S. Edwards, K. N.*

New Jersey.
Isaiah D. Clawson, K. N., 3. *James Bishop, K. N.*,
George R. Robbins, K. N., 4. George Vail, D.,
5. *Alex. C. M. Pennington, K. N.*

Pennsylvania.
1. Thomas B. Florence, D., 13. Asa Packer, D.,
2. *Job R. Tyson, K. N.*, 14. *Galusha A. Grow, K. N.*,
3. William Millward, K. N., 15. *John J. Pearce, K. N.*,
4. Jacob Broom, K. N., 16. *Lemuel Todd, K. N.*,
5. John Cadwalader, D., 17. *David F. Robison, K. N.*,
6. John Hickman, D., 18. *John R. Edie, K. N.*,
7. *S. C. Bradshaw, K. N.*, 19. *John Covode, K. N.*,
9. *A. E. Roberts, K. N.*, 21. *David Ritchie, K. N.*,
10. *John C. Kunkel, K. N.*, 22. *S. A. Purviance, K. N.*,
11. *James H. Campbell, K.N.*, 23. *John Allison, K. N.*,
12. Henry M. Fuller, K. N., 24. David Barclay, D.,
25. *John Dick, K. N.*

Delaware.
1. Elisha D. Cullen, K. N.

Maryland.
1. James A. Stewart, D., 4. H. W. Davis, K. N.,
2. J. B. Ricaud, K. N., 5. H. W. Hoffman, K. N.,
3. J. M. Harris, K. N., 6. *T. F. Bowie, D.

Virginia.
1. Thomas H. Bayly, D., 7. William Smith, D.,
2. John S. Millson, D., 8. Chas. J. Faulkner, D.,
3. John S Caskie, D., 9. John Letcher, D.,
4. William O. Goode, D., 10. Zedekiah Kidwell, D.,
5. Thomas S. Bocock, D., 11. John S. Carlile, K. N.,
6. Paulus Powell, D., 12. H. A. Edmundson, D.,
13. Fayette McMullen, D.

North Carolina.
1. Robert T. Paine, K. N., 5. Edwin G. Reade, K. N.,
2. Thomas Ruffin, D., 6. R. C. Purvear, K. N.,
3. Warren Winslow, D., 7. Burton Craige, D.,
4. L. O'B. Branch, D., 8. T. L. Clingman, D.

South Carolina.
1. John McQueen, D., 4. Preston S. Brooks, D.,
2. William Aiken, D., 5. James L. Orr, D.,
3. Lawrence M. Keitt, D., 6. Wm. W. Boyce, D.

Georgia.
1. James L. Seward, D., 5. John H. Lumpkin, D.,
2. M. J. Crawford, D., 6. Howell Cobb, D.,
3. Robert P. Trippe, K. N., 7. N. G. Foster, K. N.,
4. Hiram Warner, D., 8. Alex. H. Stephens, D.

Alabama.
1. Percy Walker, K. N., 4. William R. Smith, K. N.,
2. Eli S. Shorter, D., 5. George S. Houston, D.,
3. James F. Dowdell, D., 6. W. R. W. Cobb, D.,
7. Sampson W. Harris, D.

Mississippi.
1. Daniel B. Wright, D., 3. William Barksdale, D.,
2. Hendley S. Bennett, D., 4. William A. Lake, K. N.,
5. John A. Quitman, D.

Louisiana.
1. George Eustis, K. N., 3. Thomas G. Davidson, D.,
2. Miles Taylor, D., 4. John M. Sandige, D.

Ohio.
1. *Timothy C. Day*, 11. *V. B. Horton, K. N.*,
2. J. S. Harrison, K. N., 12. *Samuel Galloway, K. N.*,
3. *L. D. Campbell, K. N.*, 13. *John Sherman, K. N.*,
4. *Matthias H. Nichols*, 14. *Phileman Bliss*,
5. *Richard Mott*, 15. *Wm. R. Sapp, K. N.*,
6. *J. Reece Emrie, K. N.*, 16. *Edward Ball, K. N.*,
7. *Aaron Harlan, K. N.*, 17. *C. J. Albright, K. N.*,
8. *Benj. Stanton, K. N.*, 18. *Benj. F. Leiter, K. N.*,
9. *C. K. Watson, K. N.*, 19. *Edward Wade*,
10. Oscar F. Moore, K. N., 20. *Joshua R. Giddings*,
21. *John A. Bingham, K. N.*,

Kentucky.
1. Henry C. Burnett, D., 6. John M. Elliott, D.,
2. J. P. Campbell, K. N., 7. H. Marshall, K. N.,
3. W. L. Underwood, K. N., 8. A. K. Marshall, K. N.,
4. *Albert G. Talbott, D., 9. Leander M. Cox, K. N.,
5. Joshua H. Jewett, D., 10 Samuel F. Swope, K. N.

Tennessee.
1. *Albert G. Watkins, D., 6. George W. Jones, D.,
2. Wm. H. Sneed, K. N., 7. John V. Wright, D.,
3. Samuel A. Smith, D., 8. F. K. Zollicoffer, K. N.,
4. John H. Savage, D., 9. E. Etheridge, K. N.,
5. Charles Ready, K. N., 10. Thomas Rivers, K. N.

Indiana.
1. Smith Miller, D., 6. *Lucian Barbour, K. N.*,
2. Wm. H. English, D., 7. †H. D. Scott, K. N.,
3. ‡George G. Dunn, 8. *Daniel Mace, K. N.*,
4. *Wm. Cumback, K. N.*, 9. *Schuyler Colfax, K. N.*,
5. *D. P. Holloway, K. N.*, 10. *Samuel Brenton*,
11. *John U. Pettit.*

Illinois.
1. *Elihu B. Washburne*, 5. Wm. A. Richardson, D.,
2. *James H. Woodworth*, 6. Thomas L. Harris, D.,
3. *Jesse O. Norton, K. N.*, 7. James C. Allen, D.,
4. *James Knox, K. N.*, 8. Samuel S Marshall, D.

Missouri.
1. Luther M. Kennett, K. N., 4. *Mordecai Oliver, D.,
2. §Gilchrist Porter, 5. John G. Miller,
3. James J. Lindley, K. N., 6. John S. Phelps, D.,
7. *Samuel Caruthers, D.

Arkansas.
1. Alfred B. Greenwood., 2. Albert Rust, D.

Michigan.
1. *Wm. A. Howard, K. N.*, 3. *D. S. Walbridge, K. N.*,
2. *Henry Waldron, K. N.*, 4. George W. Peck, D.

Florida.
1. Augustus E. Maxwell, D.

Texas.
1. Lemuel D. Evans, K. N., 2. P. H. Bell, D.

Iowa.
1. Augustus Hall, D., 2. *James Thorington, K. N.*

Wisconsin.
1. Daniel Wells, D., 2. *C. C. Washburne*,
3. *Chas. Billinghurst.*

California.
1. James W. Denver, D., 2. Philip T. Herbert, D.

* formerly whigs.
† voting for James L. Orr.
‡ whigs voting for Pennington.
§ whig voting for Fuller, of Pennsylvania.
Those in italics are "republicans."
Those marked K. N. are know-nothings.

RECAPITULATION.

Know-nothings and republicans voting for Banks	110
Republican know-nothings voting against Banks	8
National know-nothings voting for Fuller	35
Democrats voting for Richardson and Orr	80

Mr. Miller, of Missouri, and Mr. Childs, of New York, absent since the beginning of the session; Mr. Trumbull's seat vacant. A number of times within the last four weeks the number recorded above as having voted for Mr. Banks could have elected him; and if to these are added the republican know-nothings who vote for Mr. Pennington, it would give to the side of the House supporting Mr. Banks a clear majority of the whole number, even with an unusual attendance.

This list has been prepared with great care, and is believed to be accurate. If any gentleman is erroneously classed it will give us pleasure to make the correction. *Wash. Union.*

Bricks! Bricks!! Bricks!!!

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVING MADE PERMANENT arrangements for carrying on the BRICK-MAKING business on an extensive scale, are now prepared to contract for the delivery, during the ensuing season, of from *one to two million* of Bricks of the *best quality* and at such *prices* as will *defy all competition*.

Orders from a distance will be promptly attended to, and bricks delivered at either of the Depots if desired.

Raleigh, March 7, 1855. GEO. T. COOKE & CO.
☞ Register copy. 30—tf.

AMERICAN PATENT DRYER.—WE HAVE just received a very large supply of the American Dryer, which is far preferable to Litharge and other dryers heretofore used, and much cheaper.
PESCUD & GATLING.

Opposite the Masonic Lodge.

MAY BE FOUND COFFEE, SUGAR, ADMANTINE and Tallow Candles, Nails of all sizes for common use, Crockery and tin ware, of all sizes and shapes, snuff and Tobacco and Cigars, Meal and Flour, Corn and Peas, and Shoes, and a small assortment of Dry Goods, and Candies, and many other things commonly found in a grocery; all of which will be sold Cheap for cash or Country Produce; for which the highest market prices will be paid.
April 23, 1856. W. W. WOODEL.
45—.

Hurrah for Fillmore!

I OFFER FOR SALE, MY TRACT OF LAND in Madison county, Mississippi, containing 970 acres, 650 of which are cleared, and under good fence—the balance timbered land. The place is 9 miles from Jackson and 8 from Clinton. The improvements are all new, consisting of a frame Dwelling-house, with six rooms, and a gallery in front; an overseer's house with four rooms. Also Gin-house, Cotton-press, Negro Cabins, Stables, &c., &c. There are two fine cisterns and 3 never failing ponds.

The neighborhood one of the best in the State;—churches and schools convenient.

Address me at Clinton, Miss.
July 1, 1856. E. T. HENRY.
66—3m

LEWIS' PURE LEAD.—A LARGE SUPPLY Lewis' Pure Lead, just received and for sale by
PESCUD & GATLING.
March 13, 1856. 33—

INSANE ASYLUM.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT FORTY ADDITIONAL PATIENTS can now be received in the Asylum.

Applications can be made to the Physician and Superintendent, EDW'D C. FISHER.
Raleigh, April 4th, 1856. 41—tf.

IMPORTANT SALE.—AT 12 O'CLOCK, M, THE 1st day of October next, the undersigned will sell, before the Court House door, in the City of Raleigh, the House and Lot, on the west side of Fayetteville street, adjoining the premises of Mrs. Primrose and Mrs. Hardie. The Lot runs uniformly to Salisbury street, and has on it a very good business house.
☞ Terms Cash.
Raleigh, September 2, 1856. Q. BUSBEE, Trustee.
82—ts

ANOTHER SUPPLY OF SENNA FIGS, FOR costiveness, Sick Headache, &c., just received at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

FOR SPRING TRADE.

LEATHER AND FINDINGS, AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.—We respectfully inform our friends and the public that we have in store a large and most excellent *Stock of Leather and Findings*, for the Spring Trade, which we will sell as low as any other establishment South of New York, and for less price than they can be had even there, expenses of travelling, freight, &c., considered.

All of our purchases having been made from the Importers and Manufacturers by the whole case or package, and the advantage of receiving Leather regularly from our own Tannery, places it in our power to sell Goods as above stated. Those who wish to buy cannot lose by giving our stock an examination, and we believe we shall be able to please, both as to price and quality. Below we enumerate some of the leading articles viz:

20 dozen of Crawford's Calf Skins (this maker had the premium awarded to him at the World's Fair held in London in 1851.)
40 dozen French Skins, best quality,
40 " American Calf Skins,
90 " Lining and Binding Skins,
10 " Morocco Skins,
800 Sides Oak Tanned and Hemlock Sole Leather,
50 " Band Leather,

Lasts, Boot-Trees, Shoe and Boot Maker's Tools of every kind, Tanner's and Currier's Tools.

Also, Sewed Brogans of our own manufacture, warranted to give satisfaction, and many other articles too numerous to mention, at No. 21, Old street, opposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery.
F. A. & R. H. FORD.

N. B. We pay the highest price in cash for Green and Dried Hides delivered to us at our Store.
Petersburg, May 5, 1852. tf.

One Price Jewelry Store.
MYERS & JANKE,
DEALERS IN
Fine Watches, Jewelry, Spectacles,
SILVER WARE, &c.
NO. 75½, MAIN STREET, RICHMOND, VA.
Watches and Jewelry carefully repaired.
October 4, 1855. 81—1y

R. DOBBIN,
Boot and Shoe Maker,

HAS REMOVED HIS SHOP TO THE HOUSE FORmerly occupied by Mrs. Hardie as a confectionary, on Fayetteville street, opposite the Market House, where he is now prepared to execute all orders in his line of business. He has on hand a stock of excellent leather, and will warrant all work done by him. He returns his thanks for past favors, and will endeavor to merit a continuance of them.
☞ Remember the old stand of Mrs. Hardie.
Raleigh, Jan. 7, 1856. 8—tf.

BLANK LAND DEEDS, OF THE LATEST AND most approved form, just printed, and for sale at the "Standard" office.
Also Writs, Subpoenas, Warrants, and a variety of other blanks.
Aug. 25, 1855. 79—

NOTICE.—Was taken up and committed to Jail, in the County of Nash, on June 25th, 1854, a negro man, who says his name is TOM, and belongs to the heirs of Billy Fosters', deceased. Tom, from his appearance seems to be about twenty-five years of age, black complexion, and has more than an ordinary space between two of his under teeth. The owner is requested to come forward, pay prison charges and take him away, or he will be disposed of according to law.
Aug. 1—wtf. A. R. BAINES, Sheriff.

FIRST PREMIUM!—SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE, YOUNG'S PATENT. IMPORTANT TO MILLERS AND MILL OWNERS.—This Machine received the first premium at the North Carolina State Fair, and was recommended to the public as the *best* now in use in the State. Seven hundred of them are now running in North Carolina, all of which are now in operation and have given the most entire satisfaction, in regard both to performance and durability, some having run six years and perform as well now as they did at first, and have not been out of order one day. We have thrown out ten different Smut Machines to make room for this. They are warranted for five years and delivered at the Mill any where in the State.
Manufactured and sold by
JNO. A. McMANNAN
April 16, 1854. South Lowell, Orange County, N. C.
☞ Cut this advertisement out and keep it. 4—tf

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED WISHES TO sell 1000 acres of land, in Johnston County, near Leachburg. There will be a credit given of one, two, and three years, purchaser giving bond with good security.
A. J. LEACH.
Leachburg, April 28, 1856. 46—swtf.

Book Binding.
JOHN H. DeCARTERET & SON.
RALEIGH, N. C.

ARE STILL CARRYING ON THE BOOK BINDING business in all its branches at the old stand over "Turner's N. C. Bookstore."

Their increased facilities will enable them to execute the binding of Periodicals, Newspapers, Music, &c., with promptness and dispatch, at New York prices.

Books sent to them from any part of the State, with directions, will be bound in any style desired, boxed and sent back without delay. Address
JNO. H. DeCARTERET & SON,
April 25, 1856. Raleigh, N. C.
45—tf.

CHEWING TOBACCO.—THOSE WHO ARE fond of the *weed*, and have not chewed our Tobacco, are missing a *great treat*. It is generally believed we have the best in town. Call and try a quid at
PESCUD & GATLING'S.

SEGARS & TOBACCO—of the finest quality always on hand at the Drug Store of
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.
Raleigh, N. C., April 13th, 1856. 41—

INSANE ASYLUM.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT APARTments are now ready for the reception of 40 patients, in the Asylum.

Those who have charge of the insane, and desire to place them in the institution, will apply to the Physician and Superintendent, E. C. Fisher, at Raleigh, before bringing the patient to the institution.

The Board of Directors refer to the 6th chapter, 17th section (page 86) of Revised Code, for the legal requirements necessary to be complied with, in order to ensure admission of State (or indigent) patients.

For the admission of paying patients, reference is made to 20th section of same chapter, page 88, of Revised Code.

As all State patients are required to undergo examination as to their insanity, previous to admission, such examination will be held at Raleigh, where some of the members of the Board are to be found.

The Sheriffs of the several Counties will please notice the requirements of the 14th section of the 6th chapter, in relation to their duties as connected with the law.

It is expected that apartments for a large number of patients will be finished in the course of a few weeks, as the work upon them is now being prosecuted as rapidly as circumstances will admit. Notice of their readiness will be given through the public press.
CHAS. L. HINTON,
G. W. MORDECAI,
THOS. D. HOGG,
Ex. Committee of Board of Directors.
Raleigh, March 1, 1856. 30—tf.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—THE PROPerty of W. J. Ramsay, deceased. The lot is in good repair; the house is nearly new, with six good rooms, and out houses in good order; and what is very desirable, an excellent well of water. It is a very desirable residence for a family, being in a good neighborhood. The property must be sold. Those who wish to buy can have an opportunity of buying cheap. The house can be seen by applying to Mrs. Ramsay or to myself. Possession given to suit the convenience of the purchaser.
JOHN C. PALMER, Adm'r.
Raleigh, June 14, 1856. 59—swtf

NORTH-CAROLINA BONDS.
Office of the Atlantic & N. C. R. R. Co.,
Newbern, April 19, 1856.

NORTH CAROLINA STATE BONDS, ($500 & $1000,) can be obtained from Pulaski Cowper, Esq. who is the authorized agent of this Company for the sale of said Bonds in the City of Raleigh.
JOHN D. WHITFORD,
April 29, 1856. Prest. At. and N. C. R. R. Co.
46—tf.

NOTICE.—I OFFER FOR SALE TWO VALUABLE plantations in the county of Jones. These plantations adjoin and contain from 3 to 4000 acres, of which 12 to 1500 are cleared; they lie two miles south of Trent river and 20 from Newbern; will be sold together or separate; terms made easy.

For further information address the subscriber at Pollocksville, N. C. JOSEPH WHITTY.
August 19, 1856. 78—3m.

INSANE ASYLUM.—ORDERED BY THE BOARD of Commissioners of the Lunatic Asylum that hereafter those persons who desire to visit this Institution must do so on Thursday of every week only. Visitors on any other day will not be able to gain admittance into the Institution unless provided with a written permission from one of the Commissioners or from the attending Physician. It is also directed by the Commissioners that all patients should abstain from walking or riding, either for pleasure or exercise, through the Asylum grounds or around the Asylum buildings, as such things are sources of annoyance and distraction to the patients of the Institution.
Raleigh, July 17, 1856. 68—swtf.

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY. This Company offers inducements to those wishing to effect Insurances for life, rarely presented by similar institutions.

Those who take Policies of Insurance for Life, and those only, are *Members of the Company*—entitled to such profits as may be realized from an accumulated Premium Fund, and from the large amount of Deposits in the Trust Departments of the Company, which are kept actively employed.

Policies of Insurance issued on the applicants' own life, or on the lives of slaves, for a year, or term of years, at a moderate rate of premium.

Deposits of money received in the Trust Department—the operation of which is that of a *Saving's Bank*—and the depositors allowed interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum for any time not exceeding four months; 4 per cent. over four and not exceeding six months; and 5 per cent. for any time over six months.

Pamphlets containing full and particular information forwarded to any required address.
D. P. WEIR, *Sec. & Treas.*
Greensborough, N. C. September 1, 1854. 87—1y.

SIDNEY A. SMITH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SMITHFIELD, N. C.,
Will attend regularly the Courts of Pleas & Quarter Sessions of Wake, Johnston, Cumberland and Harnett.
Smithfield, Feb. 20, 1856. 28—tf.

LEWIS & KING,
Commission Merchants,
MOBILE, ALABAMA.
B. B. Lewis, formerly of Franklin Co., N. C.
Dr. Peyton King, of Pickens Co., Ala.
A. M. Lewis, our authorized agent of Raleigh, N. C.
June 6, 1854. 58—

A. M. LEWIS,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

MAY BE FOUND, WHEN NOT ABSENT ON PROFESSIONAL BUSINESS, at his office near his residence north of the Capitol, on Halifax Street.
Raleigh, July 11, 1855. 66—tf.

REVISED CODE, PRICE $4 00. POSTAGE when sent by mail 45 cents. For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.
Also, the Revised Code interleaved. A few copies only in this form remaining. $5 50.
W. L. P. keeps also constantly on hand Jones' Digest, Eaton's Forms, Iredell on Executors, and Law Books generally, particularly those required to be read for County and Superior Court License.
January 17, 1856. 17—

CARROLL HOUSE,
CHESTERVILLE, S. C.

THAT LARGE AND SPLENDID THREE STORY Building on the east side of Chester Depot, is now open for the accommodation of persons travelling by the Cars, or otherwise. The Proprietor is well aware, that nothing short of a well-kept house, will induce custom to this so recently gotten up; and although very solicitous of patronage, he refrains from those thousand and one promises which have been made, only to be broken by many of his "illustrious predecessors."

He confidently hopes, that he will be sustained, and upon trial give that satisfaction and accomodation to the wearied traveller, that will send him on his way rejoicing.
J. L. CARROLL.
Feb. 25, 1856. 29—tf.

CHEAP WRAPPING PAPERS.—I AM NOW manufacturing at my mills near Raleigh wrapping paper of various kinds and of superior quality, and am prepared to furnish the merchants of North Carolina and adjoining States with such as they may need, at cheaper rates than the same quality can be bought at the North. All orders promptly attended to. Address,
C. W. BENEDICT, Proprietor.
Raleigh, N. C.

RAGS! RAGS!! RAGS!!!

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICES PAID FOR COTTON and linen rags. Large or small quantities taken.
Raleigh, April 1, 1856. C. W. B.
38—6m.

TAKEN UP AND COMMITTED TO THE JAIL OF Person County, on Sunday the 6th instant, a runaway negro who says he is free, but cannot show any evidence of the fact, and that his name is William Mayo, and that he was raised about Greenville, Virginia. Said negro is about twenty-one years old, of a bright ginger-cake color, five feet eight inches high, with small feet and hands; had on, when taken up, white pants, bombazine coat, and a striped cotton vest, all badly worn. The owner of said slave is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.
Roxboro', Jan. 10, 1856. JOHN C. WILEY, *Jailor.*
20—tf.

LAMP OIL.—A GOOD SUPPLY JUST TO HAND and for sale by
March 17, 1856. PESCUD & GATLING.
34—

LAND FOR SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS for sale two hundred and seventy-five acres of land, situated seven miles east from Smithfield, Johnston County, two miles from Neuse River and four from the Central Railroad. A portion of the land is cleared and fenced. It is well adapted to the cultivation of corn, oats, and the usual crops. The part uncleared is well timbered with oak and pine. The pines have never been boxed. It will be sold on the most accommodating terms. Those wishing to buy would do well to examine the Land.
Address the owner, Newton Grove, N. C.
April 25th, 1856. E. A. BIZZELL.
44—sw6m.

WHITE LEAD AND OIL.—WE OFFER FOR sale, at low rates,
10,000 pounds White Lead of various brands,
500 gallons Linseed Oil,
200 " Spts. Turpentine,
100 " Copal and Japan Varnish,
100 " Cotton Seed Oil,
500 lbs. Venetian Red,
500 " Spanish Brown,
300 " Litharge,
200 " Pa. Black,
200 " Tera de Sceina,
200 " Umber,
500 " Yellow Ochre,
100 " Vandyke Brown,
And a large stock of all the usual kinds of paint used here. Our stock is replenished from week to week to supply the demand, and our prices compare favorably with those charged in Petersburg, Norfolk and Wilmington.
March 17, 1856. PESCUD & GATLING.
34—

RALEIGH & GASTON RAILROAD.
Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Office,
Raleigh, February 8, 1856.

AS THE NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD IS NOW completed to Charlotte, notice is hereby given that goods or produce brought down that Road, intended for transportation over the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad, will be received by this Company at the North Carolina Railroad Depot in Raleigh (owned jointly by the two Companies) and will be transported thence without delay or extra charge, and goods designed for the western merchants and others along that Road, will likewise be delivered at the same point.

All dues for freight must be paid at Petersburg or Portsmouth, except on way freight, which must be paid in advance or on delivery of the goods.

Every effort will be made by the officers and agents of the Company to give satisfaction in the transportation of goods and produce.

Owners and shippers of goods are requested to have them distinctly marked, so that their destination may be known.
R. A. HAMILTON, President.
23—tf.

FOR THE SICK.—RICE FLOUR, FARINA, CORN Starch, Tapioca Sago, Arrow Root, and Gelatine, in store and for sale by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

GOOD ADVICE ABOUT PIANOS!—MUSIC IN A HOUSE!!—A house without Music, is like a Nursery without Children, silent, gloomy, and desolate.—Music is the harmonic soul of life breathed or suggested everywhere in nature, and only absent from the lips and souls of those who are "fit for treason, stratagems and spoils." So, young ladies, insist at once upon your Papa buying a Piano from E. P. NASH, of Petersburg, although you may not be able to play more than a Polka, a Negro Melody, and Days of Absence, on it.

The above is good advice. You can always find about 40 select Pianos at the lowest prices, with all the various styles and patterns, at E. P. NASH'S
Piano Forte Wareroom, 33 Sycamore, corner of Bank street, Petersburg, Va.
Aug. 26, 1856. 80—swtf.

LOUIS E. HENRY,
Attorney at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,
Will practice in the County Courts of Wake and the adjoining Counties.
Aug. 26, 1856. 80—sw6m.

QUENT. BUSBEE,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
Fayetteville St., Raleigh, N. C.
Will promptly attend to any business intrusted to him in the United States and State Courts; and with the Executive or other departments of the State Government.
July 1, 1856. 68—tf.

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL INSURANCE CO. At the end of Three Years, such has been the care and economy of the officers of this Company, that we are still free from debt; have made no assessments and have now such a large Capital in cash and notes, that we have no hesitation in saying to the public, that there is no safer Company in the Southern Country. The most of the Risks in this Company being in the Western part of the State, where the danger from fire is much less.

At the last annual Meeting the following officers were re-elected.
JAMES SLOAN, President
S. G. COFFIN, Vice President.
C. P. MENDENHALL, Attorney.
PETER ADAMS, Sec'y & Treasurer.
W. H. CUMMING, Gen. Agent.

DIRECTORS.—James Sloan, Dr. J. A. Mebane, C. P. Mendenhall, Wm. S. Rankin, Rev. C. F. Deems, James M. Garret, Jed H. Lindsay, W. J. McConnel, E. W. Ogburn, J. L. Cole, D. P. Weir, Greensborough; E. F. Lilly, Wadesborough, Dr. S. G. Coffin, Jamestown; Joshua Tayloe, Washington; Wm. A. Wright, Wilmington; John I. Shaver, Salisbury; John H. Cooke, Fayetteville; H. G. Spruill, Plymouth; Robert E. Troy, Lumberton; Dr. R. H. Scales, Lenox Castle.

All communications should be directed to the Secretary free of Postage.
August 6, 1854. PETER ADAMS Sec'y.
75—tf

STEAMER ASTORIA,
For Portsmouth and Beaufort.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

THE SPLENDID LOWPRESSURE STEAMER ASTORIA, M. M. GRAY, Master, having been thoroughly repaired and new Machinery put in her, will commence her regular trips for the season on SATURDAY, July 5th, and will run the following schedule:
Leave Washington on Saturday mornings at 6 o'clock, A M., for Portsmouth and Beaufort.
Leave Beaufort on Monday mornings at 6 o'clock, A. M., for Portsmouth and Washington.
Leave Washington on Tuesday mornings at 6 o'clock, A. M., for Portsmouth and Beaufort.
Leave Beaufort on Wednesday mornings at 6 o'clock, A.M., for Portsmouth and Newbern.
Leave Newbern on Thursday mornings at 6 o'clock, A. M., for Portsmouth and Beaufort.
Leave Beaufort on Friday mornings at 6 o'clock, A. M., for Portsmouth and Washington.

Fare from Washington to	Portsmouth,	$2 50
Fare " "	Beaufort,	4 00
Fare from Newbern "	Portsmouth,	2 50
Fare " "	Beaufort,	4 00

MEALS EXTRA.

Passengers will be landed at Portsmouth or Beaufort without extra charge.

Persons wishing to go to Portsmouth or Beaufort, via Washington, can take the Stage on the plankroad leading from Wilson, (a station on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad,) to Greenville, and thence by Steamboat to Washington. There will be two daily lines of Stages and also two boats on the River.
Washington, N. C., June 12, 1856. B. F. HANKS.
62—swt01.

IRVINGS' WASHINGTON, VOL. III, READY for delivery to subscribers, at POMEROY'S.
June 26, 1856. 63—sw.

PERFUMERY AND SOAPS.—PESCUD & GATLING'S Drug Store is the place to get the most fragrant Perfumery and Emolient Soaps of every variety for a little money.

INSANE ASYLUM OF N. C.—THE BOARD OF Directors, not being provided with the necessary funds for the support of the Institution, have found it necessary to adopt the following resolution, and ordered the Superintendant to have the same published:

Resolved, That hereafter all officers bringing County patients to this Institution must be furnished with three months pay in advance, for board, &c., at the rate of three dollars per week.
Raleigh, June 30, 1856. 65—sw3m.
☞ Register, Wilmington Commercial, Edenton American, Fayetteville Carolinian, Asheville Spectator, Salisbury Banner, copy and send accounts to E. C. Fisher, Super't.

ORANGE HOTEL.—THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVING purchased the above Hotel of R. Nichols, Esq., are now repairing and refurnishing, and will speedily have it completed in such a manner as to give satisfaction to all, even the most fastidious. They intend it for a first class House. Its situation being on King street, which is the principal thoroughfare to and from the Deport of the N. C. Railroad, and by far the handsomest street in the town, offers inducements to the visitors and sojourner which cannot be found elsewhere in the place. Our rooms, table and stables will accommodate both man and horse, with the most comfortable home.

We shall keep no bar.

Families and persons wishing to spend the Summer in this delightful country, will find rooms especially adapted to their convenience.

We hope to receive what we are determined to merit, a liberal share of patronage.
H. C. STROUD & CO.
Hillsboro', N. C., June 20, 1856. 61—swtf.

Turnip Seed.

EARLY FLAT DUTCH, RED TOP, LARGE GLOBE, English Norfolk, and Ruta Baga, just received at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD'S.
Raleigh, July 28, 1856. 72—

KEMP P. BATTLE,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
Fayetteville St., Raleigh, N. C.
Will attend the Courts of Wake and Franklin, and the Terms of the Supreme and Federal Courts.
July 1, 1856.
☞ Register copy. 66—tf.

SPLENDID CIGARS.—50,000 CIGARS OF VARIOUS brands in store, and for sale very low at wholesale and retail.
If you want a good cigar at a small price be sure to give us a call.
PESCUD & GATLING.

NOTICE.

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBER, desirous of moving to Arkansas now offers his two separate tracts of land for sale, viz: the home tract, containing two hundred and fifty acres, it being in the County of Granville on the waters of Ledge of Rock Creek, adjoining the lands of J. J. Clark, Solomon Perry and others, four miles north of Fish Dam Bridge, directly on the road leading from Oxford to Chapel Hill, with a good dwelling house and all necessary outhouses. It is well adapted to the growth of corn, wheat and tobacco, with firstrate water in the yard, and a never failing well in the horse lot.

The other tract containing two hundred and thirty-four acres on the waters of Cedar Creek, near Neuse River, and adjoining the lands of Aaron Shearon and others. This land is well timbered, with about one hundred acres cleared. It is a firstrate tract of land well adapted to the growth of tobacco, corn and wheat. Any person or persons wishing to buy, would do well to come and look for themselves.
July 11, 1856. THOMAS R MOORE.
67—swt01.

MANTEO MILLS.

THIS VALUABLE PROPERTY, SITUATED ON Neuse River, in the county of Wake, will be offered for sale, positively, at the Court House in Raleigh, on Thursday, the 16th October next.

The property contains all necessary buildings and fixtures for Paper, Grist, and Saw Mill, and has unbounded command of water.

A more particular description is deemed unnecessary, as persons desiring to purchase will of course wish to see the property, which will be shown by a person residing on the premises.

Terms, which will be liberal, made known on day of sale. Undoubted title will be made to the purchasers.
GEO. W. MORDECAI,
For self and others.
Raleigh, July 24, 1856. 71—swtd.

Civil Practice of North-Carolina.

IN 1 VOL. 8 VO., pp. 400. PRICE REDUCED to $3, with Wiley's and Eaton's Forms, Cantwell's Justice and this vol., showing the actual practice in the County Courts. The mere citizen, the functionary, or the lawyer have easy access to business forms and ceremonies. Postage 31 cents. For sale by H. D. TURNER, Raleigh, as principal depot.

Papers inserting the above two or more times entitled to a copy on application.
Raleigh, August 20, 1856. 78—3t.

THOMAS S. GILLIAM,
Iron, Steel, and Metal Warehouse, No. 21, Bollingbrook St.
PETERSBURG, VA.

I HAVE ESTABLISED MYSELF FOR THE TRANSaction of a General Iron, Steel, and Metal Business, and invite the attention of Virginia and North-Carolina Merchants visiting this market, to an examination of my large and varied assortment; my arrangements being such as will enable me to sell at the lowest rates. Railroads, Machinists, Blacksmiths, and the Trade generally, will find it to their interest to examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.
Sept. [illegible], 1856. THOMAS S. GILLIAM.
83—sw3m.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

ALL PERSONS WHO DESIRE TO BE EXAMINED as Teachers of Common Schools for Wake County, are requested to attend at the Court House on 1st Saturday in October next, at 11 o'clock, A. M., which will be the last appointment of the Examining Committee.
WILSON W. WHITAKER, Chm'n.
Sept. 19, 1856. 87—swtd.

SUPERIOR SALAD OIL.—IN PINT AND quart Bottles just to hand and for sale by
PESCUD & GATLING.

COD LIVER OIL.—A FRESH SUPPLY OF Rushtons' and [illegible]
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

POT ASH.—1000 POUNDS POT ASH FOR SALE low by
March 17, 1856. PESCUD & GATLING.

SPRING CLOTHING.

WE HAVE NOW OPENED OUR ENTIRE SPRING stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING and FURNISHING GOODS. Our assortment is large, embracing every variety of style, that all who call may be supplied on the most favorable terms.

In making up our goods, the most improved fashions, neatness of manufacture, durability, &c., have been observed, that none need fear getting any but the best clothes from our establishment. Call and examine.
W. H. WILLIAMS, Agt.
(Successor to E. L. Harding.)
Fayetteville St.

IN THE NEW ARRANGEMENT, THE *CASH* AND *six months* system will be strictly adhered to; this will enable us to sell the better bargains, and all who make bills will be required to pay the 1st of July and 1st of January.
April 16, 1856. W. H. W.
48—

A. M. McPHEETERS, H. CHISELIN. J. W. BARTON
A. M. McPHEETERS, & CO.
Wholesale Grocers,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Wills' Warehouse.
Norfolk, Va.
REFERENCES:
Thomas P. Devereux, Esq., Halifax, N. C.
Geo. W. Mordecai, Pres't Bank of the State of N. C.
C. Dewey, Cashier " " " "
W. H. Jones, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear.
L. O'B. Branch, President Raleigh and Gaston Road.
Messrs. Reid & Soutter, Dr. N. C. Whitehead, Pres't Farmer's B'k of Va. } *Norfolk.*
Alex. Bell, Esq.
Messrs. Spence & Reid, *Baltimore.*
" B. Blossom & Son, *New York.*
September 16, 1863. 78—

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD,
Counsellor and Attorney at Law,
Raleigh, N. C.,
Will attend the County and Superior Courts of Wake, Johnston, Chatham and New Hanover. He is to be found at the office formerly occupied by the late Hon. Will. H. Haywood, Jr.
Raleigh, January 8, 1854. 16—w&sw6m.

Thomas White, P. R. Davis, W. H. Hardee
WHITE, DAVIS & HARDEE,
General Commission Merchants, and Dealers in Guano,
PETERSBURG, VA.
Sept. 20, 1855. 87—

SCHLOSS & BROTHER TAKE PLEASURE in announcing to the citizens of Raleigh, vicinity, and the public in general, that they have changed their firm by taking in as a Partner Mr. M. GRAUSMAN, who will hereafter attend on the CLOTHING and GENTS' FURNISHING STORE, in all its branches All orders will receive strict attention. Any garment sent for will be finished and forwarded to its destination within eight days.

All sizes of Coats, Pants, Vests, &c., constantly kept up by our own original merchant tailoring establishment of Joseph Schloss & Brother, corner of Light and Mercer sts., Baltimore, Md.

We have now on hand and are constantly receiving an extensive assortment of Ready made clothing for the spring and summer,—also Hats, Boots & Shoes, and every thing in the line of gentlemen's wear, which we are selling *very cheap*, as we can afford to do, because we manufacture our own clothing and shoes. Give us a call and be convinced.
SCHLOSS, BROTHER & Co
Raleigh, May 3, 1856. 48—tf

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

T. J. HAVENS HAVING ASSOCIATED WITH him Mr. M. M. MALLON, principal operator for many years of the celebrated Whitehurst premium Gallery, Baltimore, Md., and latterly of Wilmington, N. C., for the purpose of carrying on the Daguerrean and Photographic business in all its various branches, under the firm of HAVENS & MALLON; they are happy to announce to the citizens of Raleigh that they have completed arrangements with a gentleman in Philadelphia, one of the best artists in the Union, to color Photographs either in water or oil colors.

Daguerreotypes of Children taken by a new process in from 3 to 5 seconds.
T. J. HAVENS,
M. M. MALLON.
Raleigh, April 3, 1856. 40—tf.

NOTICE.—THE SUBSCRIBER OBTAINED ADMINISTRATION of the estate of the late Joseph B. G. Roulhac at February term, 1856, of Wake County Court, and requests all person indebted to the said intestate to make immediate settlement and payment, and requires all those having claims against the estate to present them within the time limited by law. In the absence of the subscriber Mr. Albert Simmons is authorized to make settlements. He will be found at the store lately occupied by the dec'd, where the books will be kept. The subscriber will also rent, until the 10th of November next, the front room over the store occupied by Dr. E. B. Haywood, as an Apothecary Shop, and the two rooms in the office on the north-east corner of Mrs. Roulhac's lot.
Feb. 22, 1856. THOMAS RUFFIN, Adm'r.
27—tf.

FOR BUSINESS MEN.—SUITS OF CASSIMERE and Marseilles, just received.
April 16, 1856. W. H. WILLIAMS, Ag't.
48—

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS NOW PREPARED TO furnish all kinds of machinery in his line, of the very latest and most improved styles to wit; Mill gearing; solid master and skeleton spur wheels and trundles; circular saw mills, complete; thrashing machines from two to eight horse power, also Garlington's late improved patent thrasher; shingle machines; smut machines, warranted equal to any now in use; all kinds of turning plows, subsoil, Thompson's late improved iron plows; all kinds of Tobacco Presses; repairing brass taps; mill screws. Gumming and straightening Circular Saws, &c. He thinks his two horse power machine is superior to anything that has been offered to the public. With fifteen years practical experience, he flatters himself that he is competent to finish his work in the very best workman-like style, and all he asks is a trial to satisfy his customers. All orders thankfully received and promptly attended to. He will draw drafts or give any instruction that may be needed in putting up any of his machinery.

His address, Milton, N. C.; his foundry and shops, four miles South of that place.

N. B. The price of his smut machine is $75, at the shop; his two horse thrashing maching is worth $135; all other work as low as can be afforded.
June 5th, 1856. J. J. YARBROUGH.
58—sw6m.

PORTRAITS! PORTRAITS!!

THE SUBSCRIBER CONTINUES TO PAINT PORTRAITS at his Gallery in Raleigh, both from life and daguerreotype pictures, and in either case pledges himself to give satisfactory likenesses upon very moderate terms.

If you have a daguerreotype likeness of a dead friend whom you loved and would like to obtain a life-size portrait from the same, send the picture to Raleigh (by mail or otherwise) and you shall be accommodated. The subscriber has, in connection with his Portrait Gallery, a

Daguerrean Gallery

also, where, with an excellent light, "quick working" cameras, &c., he flatters himself be can produce as *fine a daguerreotype portrait as can be desired.*

Gallery on Fayetteville street, over the store of Samuel Young, Esq.

Visitors respectfully invited and patronage solicited.
O. P. COPELAND.

P. S—The subscriber will visit the country when desired to do so for the purpose of painting family portraits.
Raleigh, June 12, 1855. 59—swtf

Charleston Medical Journal and Review.
C. HAPPOLDT, M. D., Editor and Publisher.

THIS JOURNAL IS ISSUED ON THE FIRST OF every alternate month. Each number comprises one hundred and forty-four octavo pages, and contains a *Steel Engraved Portrait* of a distinguished Medical man.

The volume begins with the January, and is completed with the November issue. It will thus contain six Portraits, and eight hundred and sixty-four pages of reading matter.

TERMS:

$4,00 per annum, *in advance*, which entitles the subscriber to receive his numbers free of postage. $5,00 if payment is delayed until the end of the year. Subscription to begin with the January or July numbers.

Specimen numbers sent on application.

Persons wishing to subscribe should address us by letter, enclosing $4, which will be at our risk if the letter is registered.
C. HAPPOLDT, M. D.,
July 3, 1856. Charleston, S. C.
65—sw.

GLENN'S VERBENA AND MUSK WATERS. The most popular and refreshing Toilet articles for warm weather. Also Bay Rum, Cologne Extracts, Hair washes, Soaps, Pomatums Brushes, Combs, &c., &c., in great variety at the Drug Store of
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD'S.

THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY.

THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY HAVING made arrangements with the Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road Company, and re-established their office in Raleigh, N. C., are now prepared to transport Freight, Specie, Bank-notes, and parcels of every description, to and from all the principal Cities North, South and West of Raleigh, *at the most reasonable rates.*

Also the following stations on the line of the Raleigh & Gaston railroad; to Franklinton, Henderson, Warrenton, Gaston & Weldon.

The Express will run with the speed and regularity of the mails, and in charge of special messengers.
WM. WHITE, Jr. *Agent.*
Office at the old stand, near the Yarborough House.
Sept. 2, 1856. 83—tf.

THE VOICE OF PATRIOTISM.

We copy below, from the Charlotte Democrat, the letters of James W. Osborne and A. C. Williamson, Esquires, giving their reasons for supporting in this crisis the Democratic candidates, Buchanan and Breckinridge. We cordially concur with our friend of the Democrat in his remarks relative to Mr. Osborne. Mr. Osborne and Mr. Barringer have already been assailed by unscrupulous Know Nothing Editors, who obviously prefer party to country; but they are sustained by the proud consciousness of duty performed, and all such attacks upon them will fall harmless at their feet. The Democrat says—

"James W. Osborne is no ordinary man. Highly respected and esteemed by all his numerous acquaintance, for his elevated social and moral character, he is at the same time the pride of his friends and the admiration of all, on account of his commanding intellect, talents, and oratorical powers. He is a gentleman of unbounded popularity, and deservedly so. He has not only a local reputation as a man of giant intellect and prominence, but a name familiar far beyond the bounds of his own State; and the opinions of no man is entitled to greater respect and consideration. A patriot, who has kept a watchful eye on the enemies of the Constitution, the Union, and his own beloved South, at the hour of imminent peril to all, he surrenders party attachments, lays aside all minor considerations, and gallantly, generously, and magnanimously steps forward to render all the aid in his power to save his country from the accursed thralldom of black Republicanism. Are there not thousands in North Carolina, who will follow the noble example of James W. Osborne? Who can doubt that there are?—We honor and admire him more than ever, as must every friend of the country, for this distinguished proof of his devotion to country over party. Always the idol of his political friends, and occupying a front position in their ranks, let them read attentively his reasons for reluctantly finding himself obliged to act with the Democratic party in the present contest for the Presidency, and give his opinions that high degree of respect to which they are entitled. "All he desires is the safety of the South and the preservation of the Union." And the only hope now of securing these great ends, is by a union of the South on Mr. Buchanan, to defeat black Republicanism."

Mr. Osborne's Letter.

WADESBORO', N. C.
Sept'r 13th, 1856.

JAMES W. OSBORNE, Esq.:—*Dear Sir*—We, a portion of your old personal and political friends, *all old-line Whigs* and citizens of Anson county, believing the permanent existence of this Union, as a nation, likely to be greatly affected by the result of the approaching Presidential election, are anxious to learn your opinion, what is the duty of Whigs, as National and Southern men, in the approaching contest. We are well aware that you have for several years past stood aloof from, and refused to engage in political strife; but believing you none the less patriotic, or likely to be biased by party prejudices, and that in the present alarming crisis you will not refuse a full and free intercharge of opinion with your old political friends—we, therefore, most respectfully ask your opinion on matters in which we are all mutually interested.

Very respectfully, your friends,
J. WHITE,
W. R. LEAK,
G. W. LITTLE,
WM. LITTLE,
W. W. WILKINS,
L. D. BENNETT.

CHARLOTTE, Sept, 19, 1856.

Messrs. J. White, and others:

GENTLEMEN:—I had prescribed to myself a course of entire inaction in the present political canvass, from which I hoped that no circumstances would make it my duty to depart. But, I have received various letters from personal and political friends besides your's, so urgent on the subject that I have felt it my duty to reply to them. The answer which I make to yourselves will suffice for all others.

The condition of our country at this time finds no parallel in its former history. By the consent of all persons it is admitted that no danger half so serious ever threatened its internal peace or its political institutions. For the first time a mighty effort is being made to combine the free States in solid union against the slave States, and by force of numbers under the forms of the Constitution to deprive them of their equal rights to the common property, to abolish slavery at the capital, and in every thing essential to their dignity and welfare to prostrate them before their oppressors. In this effort the most powerful motives of action are united in zealous cooperation. Eloquence and sagacity, false philanthropy, and mistaken piety, ambition, hypocrisy and fraud, aided and stimulated by foreign and domestic capital, are actively engaged to accomplish our ruin. Eminent statesmen from all the great political parties have forgotten their ordinary differences in pursuing a common enmity to the South. In the mean time, elections have taken place in three of the non-slaveholding States, two of them heretofore distinguished not only by tolerance but liberality towards the South. In all of them abolition sentiments have not only triumphed but have swept away all show of opposition. The danger, therefore, is imminent, that Mr. Fremont will carry every free State, and will come to the Presidency by the votes of the free States given explicitly in hostility to the institutions of the South. If an enemy were invading our country, and threatening desolation upon our fields and homes, this sensible danger would give harmony to our feelings, moderation and prudence to our counsels, and unity to our efforts, until the foe was repelled and the danger over. The state of things is like this only in part. The invasion of a foreign foe might bring with it severe disaster, but it would be temporary, and our country and its institutions, we might hope, would survive it. But, we may be on the eve of a revolution which will overthrow our existing government—break up the Union of the States, and involve us in the crime and wretchedness of a civil war. In this state of things I confess I have no sympathy with the party bickerings, the crimination and recrimination, and all the forms of political warfare which distract our Southern society. The sole question with me has been, how is the threatening evil to be obviated? In its consideration I have endeavored to regard the subject with as much calmness as I was able, without reference to my own prepossessions and party attachments. If I had regarded these, I should have supported Mr. Fillmore as cordially as the warmest friend who now advocates his election. I have no fault to find with the party under whose auspices he has been nominated. For his personal character I entertain the highest respect—and I believe that he would give us a fair and impartial administration, but, the Union of the South I believe absolutely indispensible to the defeat of Mr. Fremont, and that union, if effected at all, can only be made in the person of Mr. Buchanan. Taking things as we find them, the prepossessions of a large majority of the southern people are Democratic, and nineteen-twentieths of those in the South who are opposed to Mr. Buchanan, agree with the following resolution of the Democratic platform:

"*Resolved*, That we recognize the right of the people of all the Territories including Kansas and Nebraska, acting through the fairly expressed will of a majority of actual residents, and whenever the number of their inhabitants justifies it, to form a constitution with or without slavery, and be admitted into the Union upon terms of perfect equality with the other States."

Whatever objections there may be to other doctrines avowed in this platform, this resolution enunciates a principle which every Southern man feels to be just and constitutional; and the only one on the great subject to which it refers, in which the Union is safe. This is, I conceive, the great question—distinctly presented, in the present canvass; and in comparison with it every other sinks into insignificance. Suppose it to be adopted as a fixed principle in our politics—can we imagine any question which would dissolve or endanger the Union? If it is overborne and defeated at this time, is it probable that any other opportunity can occur by which it can be incorporated into the creed of a great and national party? Then, why cannot those who agree in this cardinal principle—when it is jeopardized by a combination—appealing to sectional passions and sectional power,—act together for once—if possible settle the difficulty—and resume hereafter their party relations and their preferences? As I before remarked—the South is Democratic by a large majority; and reason and justice would seem to require, that to accomplish a common end, the minority should yield to the majority.

In the non-slaveholding States, such is the superior zeal and energy of our adversaries, that the election is extremely doubtful. There, as here, Union men are divided on issues comparatively immaterial; and these conflicts, in the face of an ardent and united opposition, endanger the success of our cause. I have, however, not doubted but the chances are in favor of Mr. Buchanan, over Mr. Fillmore, even in that region. Mr Fillmore may carry New York. It is the only free State in which active and hopeful efforts are made for him. As to the result in it, nothing can be known approaching certainty; and the fairest minded men admit that the Free Soilers have equal chances with the Americans—while all agree that the co-operation of the friends of Mr. Fillmore and Mr. Buchanan could give the vote of that great State in behalf of the Union. It is not denied but that Mr. Buchanan has a prospect of carrying Pennsylvania, Illinois, Indiana, New Jersey and California, not less favourable than that of Mr. Fillmore in New York. To meet the crisis, I advocate a united South. We have, too long for our safety, permitted matters of minor importance to distract and divide us—and in contests in which little has been at stake, we have been insensible to dangers of inestimable magnitude.

I have not permitted myself to be influenced by the allegation often made, that our difficulties have originated in the policy of the Democratic party. The legislation organizing the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, is the object of this reproach; and it is not my purpose to discuss it. One thing is certain, that on its adoption there was an extraordinary unanimity of opinion among Southern men of all parties; and no Southern man is willing to avow himself in favor of the restoration of the Missouri line. But three Southern Senators and five or six members of the House of Representatives voted in opposition to it; and several of the latter were defeated before their constituents at subsequet elections. This legislation, therefore, was acceptable generally to southern statesmen and to the southern people. It may have been wise or unwise, but it is now fixed in our jurisprudence—and the question is, as I conceive, as to its disturbance in future. And on this point we are as nearly unanimous as can be expected, on any subject which admits of discussion.

Nor do I think it fair to say that the election of Mr. Buchanan would not give us quiet, and thus save the Union. This will, I admit, entirely depend on circumstances. If, for instance, Kansas, under his administration, should apply for admission as a slave State, it would meet with violent opposition from the free States, and agitation, through all the channels of fanaticism, and political violence, would again be renewed. But, would not the same thing occur under Fillmore? Does any sane man suppose that, if on any measure of legislation the South should insist on her just rights, under any President whatever, that excitement and agitation would not exist? There is one way in which agitation can be quieted, and only one, and that is by submission to all the requisitions which may be made by the free States, on every subject peculiarly affecting our vital interests.

Nor can I preceive the force of the specious objection that Mr. Buchanan is a sectional candidate; and therefore, that he would not be the proper person for the adjustment of our present difficulties. This is the argument adopted by the freesoilers—adopted to justify their open and avowed sectional ism and to mitigate the force of the objection to their proceedings, as likely to dissolve the Union. If the principle in regard to the domestic institutions of the Territories, which I have before referred to, be in conformity to the constitution, how can he be sectional who represents it?—Is not Mr. Buchanan a candidate in every State of the Union? Was he not nominated by delegates from every district in our wide confederacy? And tho' it may be with very doubtful fortunes, are not his claims pressed in every county and village of the Union? Can this be said of any other candidate? And is not his claim to a "broad and comprehensive nationally" complete and unquestionable?

If this Union is to be destroyed, it will be by an injurious and oppressive policy towards the South, by the national government. Should Mr. Buchanan be elected in this contest, no such policy can receive his countenance. The causes of disunion will be removed, and the South will at least have the fullest confidence in him. He is admitted to have ability of a high order and great experience in public affairs. He formed his opinions at a time when sectional controversy was unknown—and through a long public life has been uniformly and consistently liberal to the South.

You perceive that I have addressed myself simply to the emergency in which our country is placed. My personal preferences were for Mr. Fillmore, and my sympathies have been warmly with his party. I do not propose to myself to abandon my principles or my political friends. All I desire is the safety of the South and the preservation of the Union. If these are accomplished, either by Mr. Fillmore or Mr. Buchanan, my sole object will be effected. The minor interests of politics will interest me then as they have done heretofore, and I hall promote as far as I am able, the beneficent and conservative policy which I have always preferred.

Respectfully, yours,
J. W. OSBORNE.

Mr. Williamson's Letter.

MR. EDITOR: The political position which I occupied a short time since in this community, renders it proper for me to say a word to my friends in justification of the course I am about to pursue in relation to the approaching Presidential election. In this election there is but one issue involved, and it is of very little moment to the South, whether Mr. Fillmore or Mr. Buchanan is elected, since a miserable fanatical and sectional party have forced upon us the necessity of defending with unanimity our sectional rights, by presenting to the American people for their suffrages, candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency pledged to make continual war upon our peculiar institutions, until they shall have made of us "hewers of wood and drawers of water." It is a fixed and foregone conclusion, that Mr. Buchanan will carry the great body of the South in the election, and it is our duty to show to the North, that we are ready for any possible contingency by presenting an undivided front in this great emergency. In view of the nefarious purposes entertained by this fiendish faction of the North, the South will be compelled to consider the election of Fremont, *ipso facto*, as a dissolution of the Union. What honorable man South could be found to accept an office of political trust under an administration pledged to destroy the most vital interests of the South? The consequence must necessarily be that all the offices of the Government, both foreign and domestic, will be filled by our enemies; and will any patriotic man in the South consent for a moment to submit to such degradation? Surely not! The Abolitionists are run mad upon a mere abstraction, and simple sentiment, and would endanger the Union to gratify a morbid whim; whilst to us the question involves a tangible interest worth millions. To cut my story short, I intend to vote for James Buchanan, because a large majority of my brothers in interest are going to do so, and because my vote would do Mr. Fillmore no good under existing circumstances, although I respect and admire him as much as ever.

For the impending crisis the South is not responsible. The issue is thrust upon her people by the North, and it is now too late to appeal to the national feelings of former parties here, to adhere to their former national doctrines. We are obliged to meet the issue as a sectional one, by uniting on the strongest of the two candidates who propose to protect our rights. The old Whig party is disbanded and powerless, and it is sufficiently clear from recent indications that the American party is not now strong enough to rescue the Union from her perilous situation: whilst the late elections prove that the Democratic party has increased sufficiently in the South to raise the hope that it may be able, with the help of one or two of the Northern States, to save the ship of State from wreck and ruin.

A. C. WILLIAMSON.

WEBSTER'S JOKES.—In 1852, when the Whig convention was in session, first came news that General Scott, who was prone to display, particularly in plumage, was nominated for the Presidency. Then came news that Wm. A. Graham of North Carolina, the land of tar, pitch, and turpentine, was nominated to the Vice Presidency. When this latter piece of intelligence was conveyed to Mr. Webster he was engaged in shaving himself. He stopped, and having heard the news, remarked, in his low, empathic manner, as he deliberately wiped his razor: "Well, I do not see then, but what the Whig party have tarred and feathered themselves."

Sir Boyle Roche said, "Single misfortunes never come alone, and the greatest of all possible misfortunes is generally followed by a much greater."

THE FUTURE.

It is not to be disguised that there pervades a general feeling of apprehension that the pending election will result in the triumph of the North over the South in an issue essentially sectional. We do not indulge in this apprehension. If it be realised, we not dread the result. It is, however, the part of wisdom to look forward to such a contingency, and to "set our house in order," in anticipation of its consequences.

We take it for granted that an administration which should come into power on the basis of black Republican principles, would be purely sectional—and that while it owed its existence to Free State votes, it would be Freesoil in all its details and *personnel*. No Southern man, having the least respect for himself, could hold office under it, and all the places of Federal trust and emolument would have to be filled by Northern men, chosen from the master section of the Union. Thus, Boston would probably supply Mobile and New Orleans with Collectors, Postmasters and U. S. Marshals, and Yankee officials would occupy all the federal positions in the South. The treasury, the archives of the government, its foreign relations, the post office, the army and the navy would all be in the hands of the Abolition North, and the slave States would have no voice or power in the Confederacy. Could the South long live under such a state of vassalage?—If it were craven enough to make the experiment, would even this humiliation be an end of the exactions and oppressions of a fanatical Central Government, animated by a morbid hatred towards us and our institutions? History and human nature tells us "no."

The madness that has produced this state of things would never be satiated, except with the annihilation of the object and victim of its passion, nor stop until the white race was crushed and Southern plantations should be converted into sites of San Domingo desolation and Jamaica negro barbarism. Shall we wait for this to happen? Will any Southern man so debase himself, so disgrace the mother that bore him and the soil that has nurtured him, as to hold to his heart one lingering feeling, or utter from his lips one lingering lisp of Union superstition, should Fremont be the President? Shall we wait in the hope that mercy for us may yet thaw the cold and iron purpose of a bigotry that has shown no shadow of turning? Shall we trust the lamb to the jaws of the wolf and pray God that he may not devour him? Shall we venture our safety to the tiger with the lap of blood upon his tongue? If we are such fools and cowards, the North has judged us rightly—we are unfitted for freedom, and Yankee masters will be our righteous doom. If we are not, what shall we do? It is our duty to discuss and determine this question. We owe this to ourselves, and we owe it to our countrymen of the north, to tell them before the fratricidal deed is done. For ourselves and for our friends we can speak. We shall regard the election of Fremont by the non-slaveholding States as a disruption of the bonds of the Union, to be followed by immediate Southern action for the formation of a new government. The Yankee Praetors and Questors sent out to fill Southern offices, should not be allowed to exercise their functions, and Southern members of Congress, instead of going to their seats at Washington, should repair to their respective State Capitals to take counsel with their State Executives and Legislatures as to what is best to be done to guard the interests of the sovereign States and the rights of the sovereign people. Luckily, the Government at the moment of dissolution will be in friendly hands, and four months will intervene before the traitors and fanatics can get possession of the Capital.

The South will get more justice in the breaking up and a general distribution of assets, than it has done in the existence and the administration of the Government. The bigots tell us we "cannot be kicked out of the Union," and if we try to go out, no matter under what provocation, they will whip us back again. If they are in earnest, we must be prepared for that too, and burnish our arms to sustain in the field the resolves we shall form in council. Our Northern countrymen may regard this as gasconade and menace; and we may not be able to persuade them that it is anything else. Perhaps they will not believe us when we tell them that we have heard no man (and we have questioned many) hesitate or doubt as to the effect and result of Fremont's election—not one who does not fully coincide with us in opinion and purpose. The triumph of Fremont will be the last pound on the back of Southern forbearance. The goaded ox will turn upon his oppressor. Are the intelligent and spirited freemen of the fifteen slave States less courageous that the brutes? *Mobile Register.*

INCENDIARY PUBLICATIONS.—We have more than once had occasion to refer before this to the highly objectionable articles that from time to time appear in the literary papers and magazines of the North. We have done so, because we thought it a duty to put our readers on their guard against sending on their subscriptions to publications in which they are constantly insulted and maligned. Among those periodicals of New England which have recently begun to publish anti-slavery essays and paragraphs, *Littell's Living Age* is probably that one most largely patronized in the South. For a long time, this work, which is a mere compendium of the English literary magazines and reviews, kept itself scrupulously aloof from the slavery question, avoiding those acrimonious articles which are constantly appearing on the other side of the water in opposition to domestic slavery, but latterly we have marked many such in the pages and have mentioned some of them in our editorial columns. In the last number of *Littell*, there is a wholly inexcusable paper taken from the London Examiner, under the caption of "the Sumner Outrage" which is well calculated to aggrieve the whole community of the Southern States. In the first place, it abounds in statements without one shadow of truth and which are entirely unsustained by the evidence, in the next place it is highly libellous of the Government of the United States and the Courts of Law here, and moreover it deals in wholesale vituperation of the Southern people. We say *Littell* is altogether inexcusable for publishing such an article, because he knew it to be false and slanderous, and because it is neither so witty nor forcible in itself that the two pages it occupies could not have been filled with more interesting material.

While we are referring to this matter, we may as well say that we consider it disgraceful that the *Saturday Evening Post* of Philadelphia, one of the vilest and most unscrupulous of the nigger worshipping organs, should continue to circulate largely, as we are informed it does, in the Southern States. Surely no man of proper self-respect, who has reflected one moment on the matter, can consent to uphold such an organ of Free Soil sentiment. What have become of our Slavery Committees of Vigilance? They were formerly in the habit of taking from the post office all such objectionable matter and making a public bonfire of it. We should like to see them at work again and pitching the *Evening Post* into the flames. It ought to be done. Not a copy should be suffered to come South of the Potomac either in the mail bags or to the periodical stores.

When will our good people learn to patronize their own literary journals and magazines?
Petersburg Express.

FASHIONABLE BRISTLES.—The fashionable style of wearing the hair, among intensely and superlatively elegant gentlemen, is to have it one eighth of an inch long all over the head. The fashion began in Europe two years ago, but never became general. It is supposed to have originated with a certain heir of a princely house who, from grief, disappointed affection, or gambling debts, went crazy, and had to have his head shaved. When he recovered his sanity, he, with a noble disdain for appearances, refused to wear a wig, but went into public with his head nearly bald. The courtiers, out of complaisance to His Royal Highness, immediately had their locks shorn to a brevity corresponding with his, and thus bristles became fashionable.

FREE SCHOOL TRIUMPH.—The people of Jefferson county, Va., have had in operation since the year 1848 a system of free schools, at which every child in that county can be educated for a small amount. The opponents of the system have been active for years to get a vote of the people on the question of abolishing it. The vote was taken on the 6th instant, in the eight election districts of the county, and resulted, for the system 975, against it 202—majority for continuance 773.

For the Standard.

ON THE BANK OF THE NEUSE,
Sept. 24th, 1856.

MESSRS. EDITORS: As our annual Fair is now close by, I desire to make a few remarks, on the last exhibition and the approaching one. I have attended several of your Fairs, and was surprised to see, on every occasion, so few native-stock animals sent for exhibition; especially two kinds of smaller animals, that are of less expense in transportation—I mean sheep and swine. Our North-Carolina farmers seem to think that the common plantation stock are not desired. Well, this is a great mistake. It is the yearly display of the common animals of the farm, that we all want to examine—brought together from different parts of the State annually. We then can tell the progress made in raising such stock.

There are in Cumberland, Johnston, Orange, Granville, and adjoining counties, that I have myself seen, good and valuable breeds of native bred and reared sheep and hogs, that should yearly be sent for exhibition; it is the very thing we want to see. Farmer Thompson wont bring his sheep, because he thinks farmer Smith's sheep are better than his.—Mr. Smith thinks that Jones's are the best in the whole neighborhood. Jones says "he don't care anything about it—he will go himself, but his sheep shant;" and thus we find an empty row of pens yearly, that should be crowded with the best specimens of common stock in each neighborhood. If it is so with the wool-growers, it is worse with the bristles. The Eastern counties, through which the Railroad runs, produce every year a large number of fine droves of swine; but their owners suppose it is useless to send up specimens of their droves—"as every body's will be better than theirs." Let different neighborhoods in these pork-raising counties send a specimen pen, composed of a sow and four or six pigs, with their sire, if you choose—all can then know what native breeds have been tried and proved most worthy of the pork raiser's attention. But do not come up to the Fair, and after looking at the stock on exhibition say, "Well, I could have beat that sow anyhow, with my wife's 'old suke;'" but bring old suke along with you, and her interesting family. Every farmer is more or less a pork raiser, and he may not find it convenient to go into these various counties, to look at stock scattered over a great extent of country; but he wants to see, once a year, the stock of counties he has never visited, placed along side of some from his own neighborhood, and thus institute an accurate comparison.

It is a great mistake to suppose that these animal exhibitions are gotten up solely for some extraordinary specimen never before seen, and perhaps never seen again, merely for the sake of gratifying the curiosity of sight-seers, as so many of our farmers seem to think. They are intended for practical benefit to be derived from the interchange of stock from different parts of the State, which is generally the result, thereby producing a more thorough crossing of various stocks of the farm, greatly to its improvement; and more especially to let people see what sort of stock have proved to be best calculated for lasting profit to the planters.

There are always, at such exhibitions, many kinds of articles, in abundance, in one portion of the country, that are very scarce in another portion; and if our farmers will only bring something, however trifling in itself, yet in the aggregate there will be a good show, and on salesday something that everybody wants. We have always seen farmers enough, but a great scarcity of the produce of their farms, at each one of our Fairs. Let each one that comes bring something, whether it is best of the kind or not, makes little difference; and there will then be a fair exhibit of the productions of the State, that all desire to see. And there will then be that general satisfaction expressed by all, instead of dissatisfaction and discontent, which, I am sorry to say, has heretofore, to some extent, been prevalent.

Yours, OLD FARMER.

THE BEGINNING OF THE END.—THE DEATH KNELL OF QUACKERY.—"Oh, blessed health!" exclaims Sterne, "tis thou who "enlargest the soul and openest all its powers to receive "instruction and to relish virtue. He that has thee has "litile else to to wish for; he that is so wretched as to want "thee, wants everything with thee." The truth of this apostrophe every one must acknowledge; poor Sterne spoke from sad experience. And yet, familar as every man is with the truth herein expressed, no mortal could compute the members who ruin themselves in body, mind, and fortune by neglecting to employ the proper remedies when health fails. How is this neglect to be remedied? The evil has become so consecrated by age, that the man who undertakes to amend it requires no ordinary hardihood; such a man is Professor Holloway.

The honest laborer in the cause of humanity finds no sadder discouragement, than in the complacent indifference with which people prefer rather to endure a long existing evil, than to incur the trouble necessary to get rid of it. The more aged an error has become, the more difficult it is to remove it. This is true in an especial manner of the art of healing, as it was known and practised before the advent of this wonderful genius whose mission has been to re-establish the treatment of human ailments in a rational way.

One by one the venerable abuses that have disgraced the past are disappearing, and among the rest, the errors that have crept into medical practice have got their dismission papers, and are obliged, to use a vulgar phrase, "to cut and run." Where, it may be asked, are the proofs? Proofs! Why, there is one great, patent, palpable fact, which has been starting the world in the face for the last twenty years, and working its way through popular prejudice into popular favor with a success which is the most unquestionable evidence of its power as a proof. The medicines of Professor Holloway have been silently but powerfully effecting a change in the science of physic which the world itself has begun to wonder at. It is well known that the causes of all the disease and sufferings to which people are subject are very few, although their indications may be numerously varied. The old plan of of curing disease was by affecting their results without affecting their primary causes. Professor Holloway initated a new mode of treatment by the discovery of his Pills and Ointment, which, whilst immediately grappling with the ultimate symptoms, reach also to the seat of the disease and eradicate the first causes, thus destroying all subsequent liability to similar similar affections. We do not mean to praise these Pills and Ointment. We confine ourselves to starting facts, and are perfectly satisged that no eulogy is needed. They speak for themselves.

Mobile Register.

THE DEMOCRACY OF STOKES.—We are pleased to see the spirit which animates the Democracy of old Stokes. They seem to have gone into the canvass with an energy worthy of their reputation, and of the momentous issues involved. However other parties, in other localities, may waver and fluctuate, experience has shown that the Democracy of Stokes are steadfast in the good old faith.

We understand that the Democrats intend holding a meeting at Spainhour's on the 8th October, when Thomas Settle, Jr., and others, will address the people; at Danbury, on Tuesday the 14th (Superior Court,) and at night; at Lewis Banner's Mill, 15 miles north-west of Danbury, on Friday the 17th, and at Joseph J. Smith's, ten miles north of the county seat, on Saturday the 18th. At the three latter places Messrs. Settle, Democratic Elector, Alfred M. Scales, Assistant Elector, and J. R. McLean, Esq., with other prominent speakers, are expected to attend. *Winston Sentinel.*

Later From California.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—The steamer Illinois has arrived. She left Aspinwall on the 19th inst.., and brings California dates to the 5th inst. and $1,800,000 in gold. She connected with the steamer Golden Age, which brought down upwards of two millions and a third in gold.

BALTIMORE, Sept., 27. Flour is firm; sales of Howard street, Ohio and City Mills at $6 75. Wheat is 2 to 3 cts. higher; sales of red at $1 40 to $1 45; white $1 55 to $1 60. Corn is unchanged.

NEW [illegible] 27.—Flour is advancing; sales of Ohio [illegible] 65 and $6 85; Southern at $7 25. [illegible] advancing; sales of red at $1 57, white $1 68. White Corn 70 cts., yellow 71, mixed 70 cts.

The Standard.

RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 1, 1856.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN TICKET!

FOR PRESIDENT:

JAMES BUCHANAN,

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT:

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,

OF KENTUCKY.

ELECTORS
FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT.

For the State at Large:
HENRY M. SHAW, OF CURRITUCK,
SAMUEL P. HILL, OF CASWELL.

Districts:

1st District, WM. F. MARTIN, of Pasquotank,
2nd, " W. J. BLOW, of Pitt.
3rd, " M. B. SMITH, of New Hanover,
4th, " GASTON H. WILDER, of Wake,
5th, " S. E. WILLIAMS, of Alamance,
6th, " THOS. SETTLE, JR., of Rock'ham.
7th, " R. P. WARING, of Mecklenburg.
8th, " W. W. AVERY, of Burke.

Special Notice.

The STANDARD *is conducted strictly upon the* CASH *system. All papers are discontinued at the expiration of the time for which they have been paid. Subscribers will be notified,* FOUR WEEKS *before their time is out, by a* CROSS MARK *on their papers; and unless the subscription is renewed the paper will be discontinued. This is a rule from which there will be no departure. Watch for the cross mark, and renew your subscription.*

Weekly Standard $2 *per annum, in advance.*
Semi-Weekly Standard $4 *per annum. do.*

☞ Subscribers desiring their papers changed must mention the Post Office *from*, as well as the one *to*, which they desire the change to be made.

The State Fair.

The public will be gratified, as we have been, to learn that we are authorized by the proper committee of the State Agricultural Society to announce, that Professor Mitchell, of the University of North Carolina, will deliver the annual address at the approaching State Fair. Owing to circumstances beyond the control of the committee, the annunciation has been delayed longer than was desirable; which is to be the more regretted, as a great many enquiries have been made on the subject. But it will be now perceived that no detriment can arise from it, for no more judicious selection could, at any time, have been made, or more satisfactory to the Society and the community. Dr. Mitchell is universally known and esteemed in North Carolina, as a ripe scholar, and full of knowledge on almost all subjects—especially on natural science and the arts. His consent to perform this acceptable service will raise him higher in the estimation of his fellow-citizens, as evincing his deep interest in their welfare and the business of the Society.

We may observe also, that we are particularly struck by the fact, that our literary men and professional scholars at the South seem to be as deeply imbued with the love of Southern improvement as the practical agriculturists themselves are; for we have seen it announced by the Virginia press, that Prof. McGuffey, of the University of that State, is to deliver the address at the approaching Fair at Richmond; and now we have the pleasure to make known that our own Professor, Mitchell, has determined not to be behind him in his patriotic zeal.—We have no doubt that a very large audience will assemble to hear him, and as little doubt that it will be amply rewarded.

British, French, and Old Line Whig Opinions.

The old line Whigs at Baltimore give it as their opinion, in their resolutions, that Mr. Buchanan is a sectional candidate, and that the success of either Fremont or Buchanan "must add fuel to the flame which now threatens to wrap our dearest interests in one common ruin." That is, they can see no difference between Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Fremont; and they would have as little hope for the country in the event of the election of Mr. Buchanan as of that of Fremont. Both these candidates, they say, are the representatives of dangerous factions; and they hold that the election of one would be as bad as the election of the other. The London Chronicle, one of the organs of the British government, agrees with them in opinion. It says:

"We should be sorry to see Mr. Buchanan elected, because he is in favor of preserving the obnoxious institutions as they exist, and the Unity of the States. There is no safety for European monarchical governments, if the progressive spirit of Democracy of the United States is allowed to succeed. Elect Fremont, and the first blow to a separation of the United States is effected?"

The "obnoxious institution" referred to is slavery.

The Paris Moniteur, the official organ of the French government, says:

"Our sympathies are entirely with Col. Fremont. We hope to see no extension of the Democratic Principle in the United States. It is dangerous to European Government."

British gold is no doubt being used in the free States to defeat Mr. Buchanan. We hear of vast sums of money in the hands of the black Republican leaders, by means of which they pay the expenses and the salaries of travelling speechmakers—furnish barbecues, defray the expenses of mass meetings, purchase presses, and buy up votes. The aristocrats of England, who hate our form of government, and fear the influence of our example among the masses of the old world, see in the election of Fremont and the defeat of Buchanan a sure ground of hope for dividing the Union. They know that, once divided, the example of a great united Confederacy of independent States will vanish from the earth; and they know also, that they will reap a rich harvest of commerce in their intercourse with the Southern planting States. *They* dislike the "progressive spirit of Democracy" quite as much as do the leading spirits who participated in the Baltimore Whig Convention; and *they* are just as hostile to Mr. Buchanan as Gov. Morehead and Gov. Graham have shown themselves to be.

But the "progressive spirit of Democracy" is not yet arrested. It will live, and not die. It will protect the Constitution and save the Union, and it will do this on the 4th of November next. [illegible] ECTING JAMES BUCHANAN [illegible] "Never despair of the Republic"—[illegible] as the national Democracy has its [illegible] in all the States, with prospects of success [illegible] ballot-box. That national Democracy will [illegible] again and again, in spite of, disappoint the expectations of bluelight [illegible] at home and malignant enemies abroad.

The latest Objection to Mr. Buchanan.

One of the latest objections urged by the opposition to Mr. Buchanan, is that he is a sectional and not a national candidate. There is neither soundness, nor truth, nor even plausibility in this. Mr. Buchanan was nominated at Cincinnati, by a Convention composed of delegates from all parts of the United States. He was nominated unanimously.—The principles of his party were agreed upon and announced unanimously. He holds those principles, and will, if elected, be governed by them. No delegate to that Convention has since withdrawn his support from the ticket—no meeting of Democrats any where has even breathed the slightest dissatisfaction at the nomination or the platform. On the contrary, the entire action of the nominating Convention has been cordially approved in the non-slaveholding and in the slaveholding States—in Maine as well as in Alabama. The Democrats in Maine, for example, are supporting Mr. Buchanan upon the very same grounds on which we support him here,—they appeal, as we do here, not to the "passions and prejudices" of the people, but to their reason, their judgment, and their sense of justice. They boast of the fact, as we do, that the Democratic party is national, having principles in common and common aims. The Constitution is, in both sections, and in all sections, the touchstone by which public men are tried. If they are found true to that, they are supported and cherished; if not, they are cast off.

But Mr. Buchanan, it is charged, is sectional, because his prospects of election are better in one section of the country than they are in another—because he is not as strong in the North as he is in the South. We admit this to be so, and we give good reasons for it. The South, as a body, has always been Democratic; the North, as a body, has always been anti-Democratic. In addition to this, the North seeks to deprive the South of her Constitutional rights—Mr. Buchanan, as a just man, opposes this attempt of the North thus to injure her, and the result is he gains friends in the South. That is the whole of it. Surely, it does not follow that a Northern man is sectional because he is for the right and for justice; surely, it cannot be that the South is sectional and in the wrong when she asks only what the Constitution guarantees to her.

We have never claimed peculiar privileges for the South at the hands of the national Democratic party. We ask of that party this, and this only—to do equal and exact justice as between all portions of the Union—to deal with North-Carolina, for example, as with Massachusetts. The South has equal rights in the common territories with the North, and the Democratic party and Mr. Buchanan so declare. *Is that sectionalism?* If so, then is the Democratic party sectional; but if not, what becomes of this charge against Mr. Buchanan and his friends?

But Mr. Fillmore—what is he? Is he not sectional? He was nominated by a part only of the Know Nothing delegates at Philadelphia in February last; and the greater portion of his former Know Nothing associates of the free States are now active supporters of Fremont. The Convention which nominated him fell into disorder, and seven or eight States withdrew from it before his nomination was made, thus leaving only a "faction" behind to act. He stands now upon a platform which is sectional, for it denounces a national, Constitutional measure—the repeal of the Missouri restriction. Mr. Buchanan has Electoral tickets in all the States—Mr. Fillmore has not. Mr. Buchanan's friends in all the free States are contending single-handed and alone against the Fremont and Fillmore men; whereas, the friends of Mr. Fillmore are in fusion with those of Fremont in Pennsylvania, Indiana, and other States.

But, say Southern men, *Mr. Buchanan is too strong in the South*,—he is sectional. Is not that a singular objection for Southern men to offer? *The Democratic candidate is too sound for them!*—they want a moderate, calculating, cold-blooded man, who can carry the abolition vote. Why, that is the black Republican cry. They—the black Republicans—are constantly charging that Mr. Buchanan is a pro-slavery man—the "candidate of the slave-drivers." "True enough,"—is the echo from the Fillmore men of the South—"*he is too sectional.*"—What do the people think of such an objection, and of the men who make it?

JOHNSTON SUPERIOR COURT.—We learn that the slave Jim, who was convicted at a previous term of the Superior Court of Johnston, of an assault upon a white female, with intent to commit a rape, was again arraigned on Thursday last, his Honor Judge Saunders presiding; a new trial having been obtained for him under an order from the Supreme Court. The Jury, after an absence of several hours, returned a verdict of not guilty. This is the case in which it was held that the owner of the slave is, in capital cases, a competent witness in his behalf—Mr. Attorney General Batchelor for the State, and Messrs. Cantwell, Miller, and Sherard for the prisoner.

THE ART PROGRESSING.—We have been shown specimens of pictures styled *Ambrotypes*, taken at the Daguerrean Gallery of Havens & Mallon, which appear to be faultless likenesses. Mr. Mallon has just returned from the North, perfected in all the latest improvements in this rapidly advancing art. Ambrotyping is now supplanting the old system of Daguerreotyping, and with the beautiful effects produced by the recent discoveries in coloring, it bids fair to place *portrait painting* amongst the things that were. See advertisement in another column. Call at the Gallery and judge for yourselves.

SPECIAL TRAINS FOR THE FAIR.—We call attention to the notice of President Hamilton in to-day's paper, of accommodation trains on the Raleigh and Gaston Road for the State Fair and the Henderson Fair.

We learn also that the President of the North Carolina Road will run, during Fair week, a daily extra passenger train from Goldsborough to Greensborough, and from Greensborough to Goldsborough, leaving each point early in the morning and stopping at Raleigh as long as is possible, to finish the trips by seven or eight in the evening.

THE TEL-LIE-GRAPH.—The Southern papers are publishing—some of them having been imposed upon by it—a telegraphic despatch from Washington, dated Sept. 25, stating that the Democrats of New York had given up all hope for Buchanan, and would vote for Fillmore. Of course the statement is false, and was known to be so when made.

☞ J. M. Newson, Esq., has taken charge of the Cleaveland Times, and the paper will for the future be conducted by him. Mr. Newson is a well-informed [illegible] a good writer, and a sterling Demo[illegible] the Times the most abundant success.

[illegible] pleased to learn that our fellow-townsman, [illegible] Lewis, M. D., D. D. S., has received the appointment of Demonstrator in the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery.

Speech of Daniel S. Dickinson.

We copy from the Detroit Free Press, the following speech delivered by the Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson, of New York, in Detroit, Michigan, on the 14th September.

While Mr. Botts and Mr. Henry Winter Davis are preaching submission by the South in the event of Fremont's election, and while Gov. Morehead and Gov. Graham are in Baltimore, endeavoring to hold President Pierce responsible for the civil war in Kansas, and uttering the foul falsehood, as they do in their platform, that Mr. Buchanan is a sectional candidate, Daniel S. Dickinson is traversing the free States, speaking for the Democratic party *as a national party*, and exerting all his energies to defeat Fremont and the black Republicans. Observe the fact, that Mr. Dickinson does not once refer to Mr. Fillmore. Why should he have referred to him, when Mr. Fillmore has no strength in Michigan, considered as he is out of the race in a majority of the free States? Gov. Morehead says, in his Baltimore speech, that the Democrats are actuated in this contest by a love of the spoils of office. That gentleman judges other people by himself. Has he ever *lost* any thing by seeking or by holding office?—Have a care, Governor—you are not the most unselfish person in the world, and "people who live in glass houses should not throw stones." But what says Gov. Dickinson? He says the *black Republicans*, not the Democrats, are after the spoils, and that all they want is to get their hands into the treasury. Again, Gov. Dickinson is in favor of a Constitutional Union, and he holds that the Union cannot survive, and ought not to survive without the Constitution; but Gov. Morehead, judging by the language and the tone of his Baltimore speech, is for the Union under any and all circumstances, Constitution or no Constitution:

"Mr. Dickinson was greeted with hearty applause. He said the elective franchise was a subject of great interest always, especially so at the quadrennial election for a chief magistrate of the nation. The theory of the democracy is the preservation of political equality. Some must be superior to others in various respects—in talents, learning, enterprise, &c.; and the democratic party seeks to rob no one of what he may acquire by this superiority. But in a political point of view, that party considers all men as standing on the same footing. There is no man so high but it can pluck him down, if he is engaged in schemes of vaulting ambition; and none so low but it can raise and comfort him. [Applause.] The democracy have a great mission to fulfill—to preserve the people's rights—to prevent hypocrisy and tyranny from robbing them of those rights.—The democratic party has held power for the greater part of the time since our government was organized. Under its sway the country has greatly prospered. We had thirteen States; we now have thirty-one. We were small and feeble; we are now a great power. We were the jeer and scorn of despotic governments; we are now their envy.—[Applause.] And all this is the result of democratic rule. The policy of the democracy on all great questions has met with opposition; and yet that policy has always been finally acquiesced in. It was so in the cases of the annexation of Louisiana, the war of 1812, the United States bank, the tariff, the annexation of Texas, the Mexican war. Have not the democracy a right to boast of the good fruits that have attended their policy in these instances, and in all others? Have they not a right to call on all to realize the great benefits they have strewed upon our national pathway?

The democracy have nominated a candidate for the Presidency fitted for the position by his talents and his experience. The opposing candidate is of very limited civil experience. The main argument urged in his favor is, that he has explored the Rocky Mountains, breakfasted on dog soup, dined on mule steak, and supped on grasshopper pie. [Great laughter.] However great may be Fremont's talents, his lack of experience utterly disqualifies him for the performance of the duties of the station to which he aspires. Our candidate is eminently qualified. He has filled positions in the Senate, House, Cabinet, and in the diplomatic corps, and in all has evinced the highest capacity.

The black Republicans say the Democracy are great slave propagandists, and that they desire the extension of slavery. To refute this charge, look at history. The Democracy have had sway for three-fourths of the period for which our nation has existed. At the time of the formation of the constitution, there were thirteen States, twelve of which were slaveholding. Now there are thirty-one States; and how many of them have slaves? Fifteen—only two more than at the commencement of the government. And how many free States are there? Sixteen—or fifteen more than at the commencement of the government. If the Democratic party is in favor of slavery extension, the evidence that history affords is sufficient to convict them of impotence and barrenness in propagation. [Applause.] With no degree of truth and fairness can the opposition charge us with being favorable to the spread of slavery. All fear among the intelligent as to slavery extension is pretension; among others, ignorance.

Suppose slavery were abolished. The liberated negroes would crowd to the North. The vicious would till our jails, the poor our alms-houses, and the industrious would compete with our white laborers.

The Democratic party is in no way responsible for the domestic institutions of the South, and it considers it to be none of its business to interfere with those institutions.—It believes in allowing every State and Territory to manage its own domestic institutions. The Union was formed for the promotion of the general welfare—not for the extension or abolition of slavery.

The Democratic party never feared to trust the people. It believes that the many know as much as the few. But the opposition now, as ever before, contends that the people are not capable of self-government. The Democratic party holds that, when a sufficient number of people have come together, they have the right to erect a government to suit themselves—a natural inherent right from the Almighty—not the divine right of kings, but the divine right of man. [Great applause.] The opposition denies this right, and this is the difference between the parties.

It was urged and contended by the Democratic party, and by none more strenuously than the venerable Senator from Michigan, that the whole question of slavery should be turned out of Congress, and left for the people of each community to settle for themselves. The opposition would give Congress more powers than were possessed by Herod and Pilate. They would locate the local government of Kansas three thousand miles away from its people. Call you this freedom?

The abolitionists, in their operations relative to Kansas, threw down the gage to the Southern States, who took it up, and, as might have been expected, collision and bloodshed followed. Is the Democratic party responsible for this? Not at all. It discountenances outrages, from whatever quarter they may be perpetrated, and would have the guilty parties punished—punished in Kansas as they would be in Michigan. But the opposition says there is something peculiar about offences in Kansas, that places them beyond the purview of the laws—they must have some other remedy. This is utterly absurd. There has been wrong doing in Kansas, but there has been the same in New York. The speaker here instanced the anti-rent troubles, and said that no one dreamed, in that case, that anything more than the ordinary laws should be brought into play.

The black republicans talk of nothing but Fremont and freedom; their only reply to any argument that may be urged against them is Fremont and freedom. And when the election shall have passed, and their party been overthrown, their writers will doubtless say:

"Hope for a season bade the world farewell,
And freedom shrieked when John C. Fremont fell."

The mouth of the black republicans is watering for the spoils. Their desire is to place Fremont in the Presidential chair, and their hands in the treasury. In order to realize this, they have told the Kansas story so often that they are beginning to believe it. If they shall succeed in their endeavors, Kansas blood will be dried up; criminals in Kansas will be served as criminals are in Michigan; and solicitude as to freedom in Kansas will be ended.

The opposition has made unprofitable exchanges. It has lost all its best men, and got our worst. [Laughter and applause.]

The Union is the common property of all. Slavery is no greater sin now than it was at the foundation of the government. What right has any one to blot out fifteen of our stars? Any one who dissolves this Union, or tampers with its existence, will find himself at the great day of accounts, a far greater sinner than barbarians and tyrants who have waded in blood.

The Democracy have a great and benign mission to fulfill—the preservation of the Constitution and Union unimpaired; and this can only be effected by leaving the domestic institutions of each community to be settled by the people themselves. Slavery extension is a very small question compared to the perpetuity of the Union. *Better that slavery should be extended into Kansas and every other Territory, than that the Union should be destroyed.* [Great applause.] If the Union does go down, may it be by a common foe, not by fratricidal hands.

The black republicans, at the commencement of the campaign, expected to carry every thing before them by storm; but they have discovered their error. They have found that the people have become aroused at their nefarious schemes, and that their doom is sealed. And they are trembling at the knees like Belshazzar at his impious banquet. In this State, they have heard a voice from Kalamazoo and a voice from Pontiac. And when the 4th of November shall arrive, they will call on the rocks and mountains to fall and cover them from the face of an insulted and injured people. [Tremendous applause.]

☞ Botts, who takes sides with the abolitionists, and who is, to all intents and purposes, a black Republican, was to have spoken in Petersburg on Saturday last, *by invitation of the Fillmore men!* If Fremont should be elected, Botts, H. Winter Davis, and other traitors whom we could mention, will get their "thirty pieces of silver."

☞ The Superior Court for Wake County is in session here this week, his Honor Judge Saunders presiding, and the Attorney General, Mr. Batchelor, in attendance.

The Battle in the free States.

We confess we have had some doubts of late as to the result of the contest in the free States. We feared—not that a majority of the people of the free States had gone mad, and had determined to ruin the country—but that fusion, and isms, and deception of all kinds would get the better of the national men there, and so defeat them in November. But we doubt no longer. *It is not possible that men who are working as our friends are in the free States, and with such a cause, can be defeated.* From Maine to Ohio—from the northwestern limits of Michigan to New Jersey, the indomitable Democracy, full of enthusiasm and deeply impressed with the immense importance of the issue to be decided, are at *work!—work!—work!* We have never witnessed any thing like it. Douglas, Cass, Dickinson, Wright, Medary, Pugh, Wells, Richardson, Hibbard, Hallett, Forney, Seymour, and thousands of others, are exerting all their powers of tongue and pen in defence of the Constitutional rights of the South and for the preservation of the Union. They have, too, the aid of many Southern Democrats and old line Whigs, who are speaking to the masses of the North, and who are not only respectfully but eagerly listened to. We give the following as a specimen of the efforts of our friends in Michigan; *and the same energy and activity are to be seen in all the other free States.* A Detroit correspondent of the New York Day Book says:

"The good work goes bravely on in the Peninsular States. The great mass meetings held at Kalamazoo and Pontiac, were but the commencement of the series to be held throughout the State. In every section they are holding monster meetings, the like of which has never been known, not even during the exciting political times of 1840. We have Ex-Governor Cass, McClelland, Barry, Felch, Ransom, Fenton and Greenley, all in the field, with their coats off, and hard at work. Gen. Cass and Mr. McClelland are doing masterly service for the cause. They both speak nearly every day to masses of thousands, who are willing to listen and be convinced. Hon. Walter Harriman, from New Hampshire, has been with us for several weeks, doing a vast amount of good in clearing away the objections to the party growing out of the Kansas difficulties.

Mr. Littlejohn, the nominee in the third district, is going through his district, Lorenzo Dow fashion—*on foot*—calling at every house, distributing documents, removing the objecttions of the doubting and strengthening the wavering. He stops when night overtakes him, and speaks to as many as can be got together. In the morning he starts on, and publishes his notice for his evening meetings, and urges every one he meets to come and hear him talk. Of course his meetings are well attended. He will be elected by a large majoiry. Mr. Lathrop in the first, and Mr. Peak in the fourth, are hard at work, and will both be elected. It is invidious to particularise our workers in Michigan, for the fact is our men are all workers. We have at the present time, *more than three thousand speaking Democrats, who are all at work.* You will find them not only in the old and cultivated portions of the south, but in the wild and uncultivated north. You will find them speaking to the lumbermen in the pine woods, to the fishermen about the great lakes, to the miners of Lake Superior, as well as to the farmers, merchants, and professional men of the older settled portions of the State.

With such workers, and in such a cause, we must succeed. We shall carry the State for Buchanan, elect our whole State ticket, a majority in the Legislature, and at least three members of Congress, and stand an equal chance to elect the fourth. This is not idle boasting; it is what we *can* do, and what we *shall* do.

General Cass retains his health in a most remarkable degree. He speaks nearly every day, and in places accessible only by mud roads frequently of the worst kind. It is remarkable how he endures so much fatigue as he does. He says if God spares him he will labor for the cause till the end. I never saw the old veteran apparently in better health and spirits than now. It is really remarkable how a man of his age can accomplish as much as he does I cannot perceive but his intellect is as clear, and his bodily activity as great as it was ten years ago. God spare us the good old statesman yet many years to come. To-morrow he speaks at Monroe, and the next day at the great mass meeting at Toledo."

Immortal honor to the noble old veteran, LEWIS CASS! He rides, and walks, and labors like a boy, for his heart is still young, and he loves the Constitution and the Union with a love which no language can describe. God grant that when his "eye shall be turned to behold for the last time the sun in heaven, he may not see him shining on the broken and dishonored fragments of a once glorious Union!"

We copy from one of our exchanges the following impressive incident:

"A BEAUTIFUL INCIDENT.—Recently at a Democratic meeting at Morris, Illinois, as we learn from the Chicago Times, while Senator Douglas was holding the audience, as it were, entranced, a heavy shower of rain came on. Not a man, woman or child moved—still it rained, and there they stood, as if immovable. Mr. Douglas paused, and with a burst of feeling which sent a thrill to every heart, exclaimed—"When I see my own fellow-citizens, and the women and children, willing and continuing to sit through a drenching torrent of water from the heavens, to hear me tell them of the danger of our glorious Union, I feel new courage to go forth to battle for our common safety." Even as he spoke, the cloud passed away and a bright ray of sunlight fell upon the speaker. He paused again, and raising his hand toward the sun, exclaimed—"See, my friends, the cloud has passed away and heaven smiles once more upon us and our cause." Oh! the shout that rent the air—the effect was electrical."

Men of the South, your cause is in good hands. The battle in the free States, *for your rights*, goes on gloriously and well. Do your duty here at home, and fear not for the result. James Buchanan and the national Democracy will triumph over Southern Know Nothingism, over Northern abolitionism, over all enemies, whether in this country or among the aristocrats of Europe; and they will do it by the mighty power of truth and reason, and in spite of hired presses and black Republican gold, whether furnished from Northern or from British coffers.

The following will give some idea of the enthusiasm for Mr. Buchanan in Indiana. Francis J. Grund, Esq., who is making speeches for Buchanan in that State, thus writes to the Philadelphia Ledger:

"Happening to enter the town of Greensburg during a Democratic barbecue, and being athirst, I could find no one to give me a drink of water, so in despair I went out on a personal search. Sallying forth into the streets, I commenced reading the signs over the stores, till I came to one with the name of Metzger on it. This, I thought, must belong to a German, and I was not mistaken. 'Mr. Metzear,' ssid I, in German, 'can you give me a drink of water?'—'Are you a German, sir?' was his reply to me in the same language. 'Yes, I come from Philadelphia.' 'And I from Lancaster. I am a Pennsylvania German. Do you know James Buchanan?' 'Of course I do,' I ejaculated. 'Well, then,' said he, snatching up a large bucket, 'I will fetch you some water.' He then stepped into an adjoining room and called out his wife. 'This,' said he, 'is a man who knows James Buchanan.' The lady curtsied, then stepped back, and quickly returned with a large glass of ice-cream. 'Take this, sir; a friend of Mr. Buchanan is always welcome in Greensburg.' My new friend, Mr. Metzger, whom I now looked upon as an old acquaintance, was gone nearly twenty minutes before he could return with the desired beverage; but when it came it was fresh and cool, and I felt a debt of gratitude to Mr. Buchanan for not being suffered to die of hunger and thirst in the midst of plenty. I left my hospitable entertainers with a warm shake of the hand, while the children, seated on the steps of the porch, cried lustily, '*Hurra fuer Book!*' the Germans pronouncing the *u* like the English double *oo*. That same night I got a free bed at Spade's on the strength of coming from the same State as James Buchanan. What a good thing it is to have friends!"

Mr. Speaker Banks in New York.

The abolition friends of Mr. Speaker Banks, desiring to have him speak in New York City, applied to the merchants having charge of the Merchants' Exchange in Wall-Street, for permission to address the people from the steps of that building; and were very properly and patriotically *refused.* His abolition supporters were, however, determined that he should be heard on that spot; and so, in opposition to the wish of the committee of merchants, and of all decent persons in New York, he was urged to speak by a parcel of abolition merchants, and did speak on Thursday evening last on the steps of the Exchange. The New York Day Book publishes in black lines the names of the abolition merchants who invited him, in order that Southern merchants might see who they are, and mark them accordingly. We give them below, as follows:

"[illegible] H Grinnell, J B Varnum, J F D Lanier, James Winslow, John Hone, James Thomson, C. H. Marshall, Clapp, [illegible] & Beckley, A Smythe, G T Adee, A Norrie, W H Lyon & Co., J J Herrick, Charles Ely, Hilliard, Hays, Hopkins & Co., Mott, McEwen & Richardson, Geo Opdyke & Co., [illegible], Graydon & Co, Chittenden, Coe & Co, Jas Freeland, [illegible], C W Ogden, A J Wood, R D Lathrop, W K Strong, [illegible] Wood, Wells & Christie, E R Bebb, Goodhue & Co, J [illegible] King's Sons, James Gillespie, Jacob Little, L C Clark, Ed Clarke, Dodge & Co, Thompson Price, Hutchinson, Tiffany & Co, Claflin, Mellen & Co, Bowen, McNamee & Co, Howard & Son, Thomas & Co, White, Bramhall & Lockwood, Bonnell, Brown, Hall & Co, Ripley & Judson, S & T Lawrence & Co, McCurey, Aldritch & Spencer, D Woodbury, S B Chittenden & Co, W K Swan, Stephen Hyatt, G P Bradford, Halsted, Haynes & Co, C L Carie, H F Quinan, Gahe, Sloans & Dater, Brock, Steele & Newman, Hubbard & Gillett, Teffts, Griswold & Kellogg, and others."

If any Southern merchant hereafter purchases goods from any of these houses, let *him* be marked and his store shunned by all true men and women.

The Day Book and News speak of Mr. Banks' effort as a forcible-feeble affair, and no converts were made to black Republicanism. He was not interrupted, save by cheers for Buchanan and Breckinridge. The News says "Mr. Banks will leave New York a much smaller lion than when he came in."

That poor, trembling coward and scoundrel, Burlingame, also spoke in New York on Wednesday night.

The New York News, noticing and commending the refusal of the committee of merchants, says:

"The success of Mr. Banks' party and his principles would strike the most disastrous blow to the interests of American commerce and its great centre and heart. New York would sympathize deeply in the terrible infliction, which would shake and distract, if it did not disrupt the Union. Our streets might soon present the dismal spectacle of rows of empty tenements. They would be deserted as if smitten by the plague, and grass would grow in what are now thronged thoroughfares. The granite steps of the Exchange, that now at mid-day are worn by the constant tread of hurrying merchants and busy clerks, would then display a far less bustling appearance, and one of the prudential reasons which perhaps induced, in part, the refusal, would be removed. A crowd of fanatical black "Republicans" might then not seriously interfere with the business pursuits carried on about the Exchange.

The election of Fremont would indeed convulse the commercial world to its center—universal panic and distrust would follow its ominous announcement. No prudent man would engage in new adventures or trust his neighbor.—The downfall of credit must follow, and business relations be at once paralyzed and end in general bankruptcy. No conceivable event could fall more fraught with ruin and disaster on the commercial world. The public securities of the States, the General Government, and the stock of every financial and joint stock company in the land would be depreciated at once to the lowest point. We have passed through many a season of revulsion, panic, and bankruptcy, but this catastrophe would be the worst of any. With the prospect of ruin in the election of Fremont, is it wonderful that the merchants of New York declined listening to Mr. Banks, and considered his offer to address them in the support of that candidate from the Exchange an impertinence?"

Dissolve this Union! Let the fiery hotspurs of the South design it when they may; let the plotting traitors of the North design it when they will; let the pulpits of the living God send forth their Sharpe's rifles and their powder and bullets, but the people of the Union will not let them disturb it. * * * * * * *

Dissolve this Union! Sir, it never can be dissolved until the blood of the heroes of '76 has been so polluted and diluted that the last drop of it has left us. While there is a spark of the blood of '76 in Americans' veins, so long will this Union stand. [Applause.] Dissolve this Union!—Never, never, never! Why, sir, you may invite all the foreign foes into our land; you may robe our cities in flames, make our homes smoking ruins, and send our wives and children screaming through the streets, but when our country appears as if in the last gasp of expiring agony, a mighty voice like the sound of a trumpet will speak forth, proclaiming liberty and union as the watch-word, and that will save the Union. [Applause.]

Gov. Morehead in the Baltimore Convention.

I am a friend of the Union of the States; I have never been otherwise. At no moment of my life, in no paroxysm of indignation, under no feeling of excitement, have I ever uttered a word or cherished a thought except that of the highest veneration and deepest love for the Union of these States. Long may it continue as it is, unchanged! Long may it continue!—so long as the stars of the firmament of God above us shall be the bright prototype of the stars of our glorious Union! But I have to say, *what I know to be true*, that in no event of human history will the Union of these States be dissolved. [Cheers.]

I can conceive of a time when this constitution shall not be in existence; when we shall have an absolute military dictatorial government, transmitted from age to age, with men at its head who are made rulers by military commission, or who claim an hereditary right to govern those over whom they are placed. But the dissolution of these States will never come. No party that has possession of the Union *will allow the minority to break the bands.* They may *subject* us; they will never *divide* us. Whether the government is that of a republic, *that of a monarchy, or that of an absolute despotism*, the love of the Union will be deep in the hearts of rulers and ruled as long as the history of man shall last."

Mr. Speaker Banks.

What a remarkable agreement between Gov. Morehead and the black Republican, Banks! Gov. Morehead, it seems, is still haunted by the "fiery hotspurs of the South," and he thinks they "design" to destroy the Union. Oh no, Governor—the "design" is in Massachusetts—the State which is now in open rebellion against a law of the United States—the State so highly eulogized by *you* in this same Baltimore speech. The "fiery hotspurs" are very calm just now. They are not *quite as much to blame* as the "plotting traitors of the North"—are they, Governor? You speak of them in the same breath, and set them both down as enemies of the Union. What do you mean, Governor? *Is there no difference between them?*

Gov. Morehead says the Union can never be dissolved. Mr. Banks—the amalgamationist and black Republican—answers and says, he can conceive of a time when the Constitution shall cease to exist—when we shall have military or hereditary rulers; but "the dissolution of these States will never come." Why? Because, says Mr. Banks, "no party that has possession of the Union will allow the minority to break the bands. They may *subject* us; they will never *divide* us." The plain English of this is, that the free States now have the majority; and that, if when they shall get possession of the government, and commence their work of abolition, the Southern people shall resist, they will subjugate—"*subject*" them. That is what Mr. Banks means. He loves the Union so well that he has never "uttered a word nor cherished a thought" against it—so well that he will compel the people of the South, under any and all circumstances, to remain in it by the use of fire and sword. Mr. Burlingame, another one of Mr. Fremont's supporters, says he wants "an anti-slavery Constitution, an anti-slavery Bible, and an anti-slavery God." And Joshua R. Giddings, also a supporter of Fremont, says—

"I look forward to the day when there shall be a servile insurrection in the South; when the black men, armed with British bayonets, and commanded by British officers, shall wage a war of extermination against the master; when the torch of the incendiary shall light up the towns and cities of the South, and blot out the last vestige of slavery."

This is the *love of the Union* which we are to expect at the hands of John C. Fremont and his supporters! And this is the time, we suppose—when "our cities are in flames," our "homes smoking ruins," and "when our country appears as if in the last gasp of expiring agony"—this is the time when the "mighty voice, like the sound of a trumpet, will speak forth, proclaiming liberty and union as the watchword, and *that will save the Union!*"—"*that will save the Union!*" Mistaken man!—There can be no Union with the Constitution violated and trampled under foot by black Republicans.

We verily believe that, next to the aggressions of the abolitionists, such speeches as that of Gov. Morehead, delivered by Southern men, are doing more than every thing else to destroy the Union. We can neither obtain our rights, nor restore peace among the States, nor save the Union by such a course. We must let the North know, in unmistakable terms, that we stand on the Constitution; and that, if they destroy that, in its letter and spirit, they destroy the Union. We must let them know that we regard *the Constitution and the Union as "now and forever, one and inseparable."* If they will not respect our rights, we must *make* them do it. If we yield, they will trample on us—if we beg, they will despise and scourge us. If the white people of the South should do—what is impossible—if they should make up their minds to submit, for the sake of the Union, to the rule and to the measures of such men as Fremont, and Banks, [illegible] and Burlingame, they will deserve all the [illegible] and unspeakable degradation to which they will thus descend,—even the true Constitutional men of the North, who are now contending for us as men never contended before, and who are keeping the battle from our dwellings, will regard them with pity and scorn, and their very slaves will jeer them for their meanness, imbecility and cowardice.

FUSION IN PENNSYLVANIA.—There is a complete fusion in Pennsylvania, on the State ticket, of the Fremont and Fillmore men; and there is but one Electoral ticket—that for Fillmore. The understanding is that the Fillmore men are to go with the black Republicans for the State officers, and the black Republicans are to vote the Fillmore ticket for the Presidency—the Electoral vote to be cast in December for the strongest candidate against Mr. Buchanan, whether Fillmore or Fremont. It was one of these fusion meetings in Philadelphia which was recently addressed by Mr. Banks, of Fayetteville, in this State!

Last year, it will be remembered, there was a similar fusion in Pennsylvania, but the Democrats elected their Canal Commissioner by ten thousand majority.

The Philadelphia Argus thus speaks of this fusion:

"The State ticket is the first ticket which the incongruous elements of the opposition will be called upon to vote. But one sentiment is consistently adhered to throughout all these bargains, and that is abolitionism—bold, defiant, and blasphemous abolitionism. It is this which underlies the whole State ticket. The know-nothing who votes for it because it is supposed to represent his sentiments will be quite as much cheated as the foreign-born citizen who votes for it because he thinks it represents his sentiments. The only party that will be satisfied with it are the abolitionists, and they are chuckling in their sleeves over the success of a plan by which they win the adopted citizens and the worst know-nothings at one and the same time into their toils by professing to favor their contradictory doctrines. Was there ever in the history of politics a more damning, disgraceful, and reckless cheat than this? The people that would endorse such a fraud would give the lie to the idea that they are capable of self-government."

Messrs. Wilder and Littlejohn in Raleigh.

The candidates for Elector in this District addressed the people here on Monday last. Mr. Littlejohn, the K. N. Elector, spoke first. He was listened to respectfully, and with some attention; but he received no applause either at the commencement, or during, or at the close of his speech. This is a significant circumstance—an unapplauded Whig Know Nothing speech in Raleigh!

Maj. Wilder, on rising to reply, was warmly greeted. He spoke with much force and animation, completely meeting and exposing the positions taken by Mr. Littlejohn. We never heard a more triumphant reply. The Democrats were delighted, while the K. N's were disheartened and depressed.

A FAILURE.—The Fillmore and Donelson Club of this City had out handbills on Monday last for a meeting that night. Night came—the bell rang spasmodically two or three times—candles were lighted, and so far, so good; but nobody attended. The lights were extinguished, and Know Nothingism resolved itself into its original darkness. Poor Fillmore! poor Donelson! Poor Fillmore and Donelson Club! Know Nothingism is a failure even in Raleigh, the headquarters of "Sam."

EVERETT IS IN TOWN.—Everett, "the Great American Magician"—only think of it—is in town, and will delight every body (the children, of course, included,) who will go to hear and see him. He performed last night, aided by his talented company, to a crowded pavilion.

Second Electoral District.

Messrs. Blow and Warren, candidates for Elector in the 2d District, will address the people at the following times and places:

Snow Hill,	Greene county,	Tuesday,	Oct. 7.
Goldsboro',	Wayne "	Thursday,	" 9.
Wilson,	Edgecombe "	Friday,	" 10.
Kinston,	Lenoir "	Tuesday,	" 14.
Jacksonville,	Onslow "	Thursday,	" 16.
Trenton,	Jones, "	Friday,	" 17.
Newbern,	Craven, "	Saturday,	" 18.
Beaufort,	Carteret, "	Tuesday,	" 21.

Appointments will be made hereafter for the other Counties.

Fifth Electoral District.

We are requested to announce that S. E. Williams, Esq., Democratic Elector for the Fifth District, will address the people as follows:

Yanceyville,	Caswell,	Tuesday,	Sept. 30
Troy,	Montgomery,	Tuesday,	Oct. 7
J. J. Leach's Store,	Montgomery,	Thursday,	" 9
Patterson's Store,	Alamance,	Saturday,	" 11
Warren's Store,	Caswell,	Friday,	" 17
Roxboro',	Person,	Saturday,	" 18
Jamestown,	Guilford,	Thursday,	" 23
Morton's Store,	Alamance,	Saturday,	" 25
Carthage,	Moore,	Tuesday,	" 28
Pittsborough,	Chatham,	Thursday,	" 30

Sixth Electoral District.

Thomas Settle, Jr., Esq., Democratic candidate for Elector in the 6th District, will address his fellow-citizens on the Presidential question at the following times and places:

Staceyville,	Rockingham "	Saturday,	Oct. 4
Winston,	Forsythe, "	Tuesday,	" 7
Spainhour's	Stokes "	Wednesday,	" 8
East-Bend,	Yadkin "	Thursday,	" 9
Dobson,	Surry "	Friday,	" 10
Mount Airy,	" "	Saturday,	" 11
Danbury,	Stokes "	Tuesday	" 14
Some point in	Stokes "	Friday,	" 17
" "	" "	Saturday,	" 18
Gap Civil,	Ashe "	Tuesday,	" 21
Jefferson,	" "	Wednesday,	" 22
Some point in	" "	Thursday,	" 23
Wentworth,	Rockingham "	Tuesday,	" 28
Ayersville,	" "	Saturday,	" 1

Seventh Electoral District.

Messrs. Dargan and Waring, the American and Democratic Electors for the 7th district, will address their follow-citizens at the following places:

Monroe, Thursday Oct. 7th; Pelk, in Union, Saturday 11th; Gen. Dargan, Concord, Tuesday 21st; and R. P. Waring, Lincolnton 21st; and Charlotte the 28th.

☞ The Sub-Electors of Johnston County, will address their fellow-citizens at the following times and places:

Stallings' Depot,	Friday, Oct.	10th
Coats' Muster Ground,	Sat'rday, "	11th
Ingram's " "	Friday, "	17th
Stephens' " "	Satr'day, "	18th

THE LATE FROST.

FROST.—On Thursday last, the thermometer at sunrise in this place stood at 42, and we are told the "oldest inhabitant" declared the frost was heaviest that had been so early in the season for the last sixty years. *Tarboro' Southerner.*

We had quite a frost here Wednesday night, and serious alarm was felt about the potato and pea crops. Close examination, has shown that the damage done is but slight. Yesterday and to-day, weather milder. *Wilson (N. C.) Sentinel.*

FROST IN THE COUNTRY.—LYNCHBURG, Sept. 25, 8,30, P. M.—All the tobacco in this section was killed by frost last night.

THE TOBACCO CROP.—LOUISVILLE, Sept. 25.—Advices as far South as Clarksville, Tennessee, represent the tobacco crop of Tennessee and Kentucky to have been seriously damaged by the recent frosts.

The Clarksville (Va.) Tobacco Plant says, the recent hail storm in Mecklenburg County, was most disastrous. The tobacco on a considerable extent of country was totally destroyed. We learn also that the tobacco crop in the upper part of Granville was seriously injured by this hail storm.

OBITUARY NOTICE.

DIED, at Poplar Grove, his residence, in Halifax county, on Saturday the 20th instant, in the 72nd year of his age, COL. ANDREW JOYNER.

The indisposition which immediately preceded and terminated in his death, was about four weeks long, during which he sunk gradually and unresistingly, until he calmly breathed his last; but he was the victim of an ill health, which more than two years had pursued him, and was especially aggravated near its close by the death, in the bloom of life, of his eldest child—a most amiable, accomplished and beloved daughter.

If no other spot than his neighborhood, or the county of Halifax, were affected by this work of death, there would be enough calamity to make his decease a very sad event to his fellowmen, among whom he was personally so well known, and so much esteemed for his elevated integrity and honor in his intercourse with them. But the theatre of Col. Joyner's usefulness was not alone a county; he spent no inconsiderable portion of his life in the public service, and has left the State indebted to him for his useful labors.

In his youth, he was the clerk of a merchant, and in early manhood became a merchant himself in the county of Martin. This business he followed many years, and with a success well deserved; for it was the fruit of great industry, system, scrupulous integrity and intelligent liberality; and when he retired, he bore with him a character for justice in his transactions with men, which was never assailed or questioned.

In the war of 1812, Col. Joyner was Lieut. Col. of a regiment of militia stationed at Norfolk. During his command raged that fatal epidemic among the troops, which separated so many of them suddenly and forever from their homes and families.

In the very midst of it, throughout its entire deadly career, Col. Joyner was daily occupied in giving relief to the sick and protecting the well from the spreading infection; exhibiting thus, on the fatal spot where so lately we have seen them displayed in their sublimest perfection, the noblest of all courage, and a charity almost divine.

The survivors of this plague, who witnessed his courageous devotion to their comfort and welfare, in the hour of their distress and his danger, never forgot their noble commander; and all of them, who afterwards chanced to live within the range of the ballot-box where he was a candidate, whatever might be the difference in their political views, openly rejoiced at the opportunity of casting for him their suffrages.

On the return of peace, Col. Joyner was elected by the people of Martin a member of the Legislature in the House of Commons, where he served until he removed from the county. In one canvass he obtained every vote cast but two.

About the year 1817, he removed to the town of Halifax, then flourishing with prosperity, and resumed for a few years the business of merchandizing, and afterwards retired to a healthy part of the county, at a little distance from the Roanoke, where, with the exception of a short time spent in the same pursuit in Norfolk, he devoted himself mainly to agriculture and the duties of public life.

The reputation of Col. Joyner for uprightness, impartiality, acuteness of mind and ready application of his large practical knowledge to the transactions of men, engaged him at one time of his life in more arbitrations of law suits and controversies between his fellow-citizens of Halifax county, than ever fell to any other man in the county. The matters referred were often of extreme complication, and involved the adjustment of nicely balanced equities.—Yet, on all occasions he acquitted himself so well, that in time he was overwhelmed with business of this kind. His chamber during court week was often called "Col. Joyner's court of equity."

It would have been strange, indeed, if such a man had been left during a long life to fill the measure of his usefulness in a private station. Such was not his destiny. His fellowmen demanded his services in the councils of the State; and he yielded to the demand.

In the year 1835, he was chosen a member of the Senate of the State, and continued by successive elections in that post until 1854, when his age and declining health compelled him, against the warm solicitations of his constituents, to sever a connection which had so long and happily subsisted, and had equally distinguished the constituent for his constant and unshaken confidence, and the representative for his untiring zeal and fidelity.

He earnestly sought to retire earlier, but they so clamored for their old Senator that it was not an easy matter to consult his own wishes; and he yielded to their entreaties, until his shattered health demanded instant repose.

The practical good sense of Col. Joyner, his straight-forward and manly course, and his devotion to the interests of the State, soon secured for him in the Senate a position and popularity which were not surpassed, if equalled, by those of any other member of that body, during his long Senatorial service. He was twice elected its Speaker, and, in his administration of the duties of the Chair, he gave universal satisfaction. While a member simply, his position on important committees required of him labors of an arduous and intricate character.

With his sagacity, and his liberal and practical views of the public welfare, it could not be otherwise than that he should be an advocate of internal improvements. No one in the State was a more decided and intelligent friend to such works; never, however, a blind enthusiast, but an earnest and discreet counsellor in the cause, opposed equally to the visionary projects of some, and to the timid and slow-paced action of others.

The progress of internal improvements in the State is indebted to no man more than to Andrew Joyner. By his voice and purse, he encouraged the early undertakings of our railroads; and in the darkest hours of the depression, when many who were timid and many who were more eager to be on the popular side, than on the right side, sought to alarm the public mind, or magnify its fears, and proposed, at the risk of their entire destruction, at once to withdraw the fostering hand of the State from giving them a small temporary relief even, the example of his manly courage, and the statistical information furnished in his able reports, gave confidence to the timid and left the selfish without the influence to raise themselves, for a day even, on the prostrate institutions of the State. He lived to see the railroads, which were tottering to their fall, spring into fresh life, and proceed in the full accomplishment of more than he had promised.

His early and long continued connection with the Roanoke Navigation Company, the most successful of the early schemes, very fully turned his attention towards the subject; and it may be questioned, whether there was another man in the whole State so well informed as himself on the general subject of internal improvements.

In performing the duties of a Legislator, he was influenced by no sectional considerations. The entire State was the field of his equal care.

Although averse to public speaking, and sparing of it in the Senate, he was nevertheless able in debate. Before the people, when he was opposed and driven to the necessity of speaking, it is no exaggeration to say that there was not in the State a more powerful and efficient speaker. In manner he was plain and direct, without ostentation; and in matter he was solid, copious, and comprehensive.

Intelligent, prudent, and indefatigable in his business, which he conducted in the most exact method, he was rewarded with the fruits of his industry, in the accumulation of a large estate.

Those who enjoyed his acquaintance only after he came into public life, without any knowledge of his previous career, doubtless regarded him as a well-taught man, with the advantages of a mind disciplined by a liberal and well-directed education. But his scholastic opportunities were very slender, and arose not above those of the humblest school of the country. He educated himself by his employments. His letters on business are models in perspicuity, brevity, and point. Indeed, all he wrote, whether reports or bills for enactment, was remarkable for correctness of language and aptitude of expression.

His capacity was of a very high order, and it has often been remarked, by those who knew him intimately, that, had he been trained to the bar, he would have been as profound a lawyer as the State ever saw.

Among other appointments which he filled, was that of Justice of the Peace; and, as long as it was acceptable to him, he was universally chosen of the special court.

No one more thoroughly appreciated than he the true dignity and responsible office of Justice of the Peace; and it cannot be forgotten by his colleagues in the Legislature how anxious he ever was to preserve the magistracy of his county from being burdened with useless members; and when any were needed, to recommend those only who were men of sense, probity and standing.

In the hours of abstraction from business, he was exceedingly social; and many there are, who remember with great pleasure the elegant hospitalities of his house, embellished as they always were by the accomplished lady who presided in the household.

Colonel Joyner was a man of exceedingly fine personal appearance; and it required but a glance to recognise in his manly bearing and form, and in his dignified but cheerful countenance, one of the very best specimens of the gentleman of the old school.

With his party he was their *beau ideal* for a governor of the State; and he would have been selected by acclamation as their candidate, but for the trying labors of a canvass being too severe for his declining years.

Col. Joyner was born in Halifax county, on the 5th day of November, 1786, and was twice married. His first wife, who died many years ago, was the daughter of the late Gen. Williams, of Martin county, and bore all his children. His second wife, who survives him, was the widow of the late Gov. Burton, and a daughter of Willie Jones, of Halifax, a man eminent in the Revolution.

In his latter years, he became a member and communicant of the Episcopal Church; and in his last illness, manifested a most fervent Christian devotion.

He greatly desired to die in the enjoyment of an unclouded mind; and to this end, for many days before the event, he steadily refused the use of all stimulating medicines. In this wish he was most extraordinarily blessed. Without a momentary symptom even of aberration of mind, he came down to the very door of death, and there, without a murmur or struggle, and in the last breath, himself composed his eyes and mouth in death.

WHAT THINK YE NOW?—The Hon. Ephraim Marsh, of New Jersey, who was President of the National Convention which nominated Fillmore and Donelson, declared for Fremont and Dayton at a Republican meeting held at Norristown, N. J., on last Wednesday.

Will those who daily prate of Fillmore's growing strength, read this and ponder it?

SIGNIFICANT.—Gov. Wise has issued through the Adjutant General, orders to the commandants throughout the State to thoroughly organize the militia, that it may be qualified "to render effective service whenever Virginia may call for it."

PRINTER'S WANTED.—ONE OR TWO GOOD Compositors can obtain immediate employment by applying to this office. None but good steady hands need apply.

ATTENTION! "OAK CITY GUARDS."
PARADE AT THE ARMORY, ON FRIDAY next, the 3d instant, at [illegible] o'clock, p. m., in *Winter Uniform*, prepared for TARGET PRACTICE.
(By order of the Captain,)
JNO. SPELMAN, O. S.

"Oh wad some power the giftie gi'e us,
To see oursels as ithers see us."
At the Daguerrean Gallery of HAVENS & MALLON *your wish can be gratified.*

MR. MALLON, (OF THE FIRM,) HAS JUST returned from the Northern cities where he acquired *all* the new styles of Daguerreotyping, as well as the latest and most approved *modus operandi* of transferring the "human face divine" to GLASS, *in all the natural colors*, known as *Ambrotypes*. Also, pictures on IVORY which cannot be surpassed.

Don't forget that we color Ambrotypes as *natural as life*, and warrant a likeness.

We keep a large assortment of Daguerreotype and Ambrotype stock on hand which will be sold to the trade at the lowest cash pries.

BATH REGULATOR.
Havens & Mallon's Nitrate of Silver Bath Regulator for Ambrotypes, to make an old Bath work as good as a new one, to prevent "fogging," specking, &c., will be sent to any part of the Union. Freight pre-paid on the receipt of ten dollars.
Raleigh, October 1, 1856. 92—tf.

Accommodation Train for the State Fair at Raleigh.
Office R. & G. R. R. Co.,
RALEIGH, Sept. 27th, 1856.
AN EXTRA TRAIN WILL LEAVE HENDERSON on the 14th, 15th, 16th, and 17th days of October, as follows:
Leave Henderson at 7.15 a. m. Arrive at Kittrell's at 7.35; Franklinton 8.05; Pacific 8.38; Forestville 8.55; Huntsville 9.15; Raleigh 9.50. Returning, will leave Raleigh at 4 p. m. Arrive at Huntsville at 4.30; Forestville 4.50; Pacific 5.10; Franklinton 5.30; Kittrell's 6.15; Henderson 6.45.

Accommodation Train for the Henderson Fair.
AN Extra Train will leave Warrenton Depot on the 8th, 9th, and 10th days of October, as follows:
Leave Warrenton at 7.45, a. m. Arrive at Ridgeway at 8; Roanoke Valley Junction 8.15; Henderson 8.45. Returning, will leave Henderson at 5 p. m. Arrive at Roanoke Valley Junction at 5.25; Ridgeway 5.40; Warrenton 6.
Passengers for either Fair will go and return for half price, by purchasing a return ticket. They are requested to be punctual, as the Trains will leave promptly.
R. A. HAMILTON, President.
90—swt14O.

$100 REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR THE apprehension and confinement, in any jail, so that we can get him, of our NEGRO MAN, SOWELL, aged about twenty-one years. Said negro is 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, and of dark color. He is supposed to be lurking in the neighborhood of A. J. Terrell's, where he has a wife. He jumped off the cars near Weldon, about the 1st of January last.
D. J. SOUTHERLAN,
L. A. POWELL.
Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 20, 1856. 90—swlm.

PLANTATION FOR SALE.—HAVING A DESIRE to purchase the old homestead of my father, I offer for sale the plantation on which I now reside, lying on the south side of Roanoke river, in the county of Halifax, N. C., seven miles from Weldon and five from Gaston, and containing by survey 380 acres. This plantation has advantages possessed by few. The Raleigh and Gaston Railroad runs through it at a most desirable point. On the north side of the road is about two-thirds of the land, on which is the dwelling and other out houses, from 150 to 200 yards from the road—all entirely new. A large quantity of timber is on the tract on both sides of the road. The Canal of the R. N. Co. bounds the land in part on the North. On the premises is an extensive and varied assortment of apple, peach, and cherry trees, all of which are yearly bearing most excellent fruit.
The cleared land is in good condition, and well adapted to the cultivation of wheat, tobacco, oats, corn and cotton.
But, as it is presumed every one wishing to purchase will examine the land and premises for himself, further description is deemed unnecessary. My address is Weldon, N. C.
☞ If not disposed of privately before Wednesday, the 12th of November next, the above tract of land, will, on that day, be put up to the highest bidder. The terms will be made accommodating to the purchaser.
BENJ. F. SLEDGE.
Sept. 27, 1856. 1852—w6w.

1900 Acres of Land for Sale.
I WILL SELL FROM ONE TO THIRTEEN HUNDRED Acres of Cape Fear River Land, lying twelve miles above Fayetteville, on the East side of the River. There are about Two Hundred Acres of cleared Land in fine condition. The aforesaid Land is not inferior to any in this section of the country, and is offered lower than any such land can be bought for in this or any of the neighboring counties—as I am determined to sell. The choice of three very healthy and desirable sand-hill places for a residence can be made, from one to one and a half miles from the Plantation,—one of these contains 200 acres of Pine Land, with a good two-story dwelling and all necessary out buildings, all new. Another tract contains 300 acres, with a task of new turpentine boxes, and is without improvements. A third tract contains 85 acres fine choice ridge land, partially improved. The neighborhood is very good, and the situation is healthy, pleasant and altogether desirable. The Northern Plank Road runs through each of the sand-hill tracts, and the plantation or river land has the advantage of a choice cow and hog range. Address,
NEILL McDUGALD,
Kyle's Landing, Cumberland, co., N. C.
Sept. 16, 1856. 90—sw3m.

For Sale.
THE LARGE AND EXCELLENT FARM, KNOWN as the Caddo Place; containing two thousand eight hundred (2,800) acres; about 900 acres cleared land, and the balance well timbered, and the whole mostly rich alluvial bottom. On the farm is a good and substantial two story brick house, double brick kitchen, brick smoke house, a good double roomed frame house, together with a black smith shop, and wagon making shop, and negro quarters sufficient to accommodate fifty or seventy-five hands. There is also on the place a good cotton gin house, and Press, and an excellent horse mill, and cribs, barns and stables. The Caddo river meanders through the whole length of the tract. There is a well of never failing and excellent water in the house yard, with milk house attached, and a splendid garden lot. There are several good springs on the place, and a very bold Chalybeate spring about 600 yards from the house. The Military Road, the great western thoroughfare to Texas, runs by the house. This is one of the richest, and most desirable places in south-western Arkansas. It is situate about four miles from Arkadelphia, the county town of Clark county.
Also, one thousand two hundred (1,200) acres in another farm, lying in Dallas county Arkansas, on the Ouachita River, a navigable stream, partly bottom, and partly up land, with sixty or seventy acres opened. The attention of persons intending to settle in Arkansas is invited to these lands.
Also, one thousand and forty (1040) acres, of superior Black lands, situated in Clark county, immediately on the Cairo and Fulton Railroad Line, and six miles from water navigation, 400 acres of this tract cleared land.
Also, nine hundred (900) acres; lying in Clark county, about half bottom, and half uplands, nine miles from water navigation, and four miles from Rail Road line. One hundred (100) acres of this tract opened land.
Also, one thousand three hundred and forty (1340) acres, lying in Clark county, half rich bottom, and 27 acres opened, and the balance good upland.
Also, one thousand eight hundred (1800) acres, lying in Clark county, 100 acres opened; mostly rich bottom lands, and not subject to inundation.
All the above lands are finely Timbered and Watered.
For further particulars apply to.
W. F. S. BARKMAN,
Arkadelphia, Arkansas.
Sept. 16, 1856. 90—t1J.

WILL BE SOLD
In Kempsville, Princess Anne County, Va., at the tavern of Mr. Williams, on SATURDAY, the 15th of November.
7,000 ACRES OF LAND—SITUATED IN Princess Anne and Norfolk counties, belonging to estate of the late Wm. C. Borroughs—viz:
Veal's Pasture tract, 1,600 acres, situated on the N. Landing and Gum Swamp roads, three miles from Kempsville. Land heavily timbered, with three or four small farms.—Sold in tracts of 200 acres or more to suit purchasers.
North Landing tract, 1,650 acres, situated immediately upon North River and Chesapeake and Albemarle Canal.—This land is very heavily timbered with pine and oak. This tract will also be divided in 200 acre tracts or more, with a good landing to each division to suit purchasers.
The Ewell Farm of 300 acres, one mile from Kempsville, good dwelling, kitchen, barn, &c. One hundred acres cleared, well adapted to corn, wheat, &c. The balance well timbered with pine, oak, &c.
Ship's Neck track of 250 acres, 5 miles from Kempsville; well timbered with cypress, oak and pine.
Holland tract of 250 acres, one and a half miles from Kempsville, 60 acres cleared, balance in wood.
Another tract, one and a half miles from Kempsville, 75 acres, heavily covered with pine wood of good quality, said tract purchased from estate of John Petty, deceased.
One tract, in Eastern Shore Swamp, of 50 acres, adjoining the lands of Mr. Gregory.
One tract, on Linkhorn Bay, of 50 acres, 20 acres cleared. The balance in good pine timber, with an excellent fishery attached.
One tract, near Nimmo's Church, of 100 acres timbered land.
One tract, in Gum Swamp, of 150 acres, adjoining the lands of Wilson Whitehurst and Mrs. Etheredge, with a growth of young oak timber.
Two small farms, at West Neck bridge, 50 acres each.
One tract of 50 acres in Pungo.
Allmand tract of 200 acres, adjoining the lands of Henry Cornick, Sr., deceased.
One track in Norfolk county, of 50 acres, on Elbow road, adjoining the lands of Stephen Tatem, Esq.
A small Farm, on Lambert's Point, in view of Hampton roads, with sundry other places of land.
Also, 20 lots of lands of 2 acres each, situated at Terminus of Canal, at North Landing.
A further description is deemed unnecessary. Persons wishing to review the land will please apply to Francis Thomson, or Edward Foster, at Kempsville.
TERMS:—One-third cash, balance in two equal instalments of one and two years.
BY THE ADMINISTRATORS.
September 18, 1856. 90—sw12t.

[BY AUTHORITY.]

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Passed at the First Session of the Thirty-Fourth Congress

TURKEY

Constantinople, three thousand five hundred dollars

HANSEATIC, AND FREE CITIES

Frankfort-on-the-Main, three thousand dollars

II CONSULS

GREAT BRITAIN

Liverpool, and London, each, seven thousand five hundred dollars

Melbourne, four thousand dollars

Hong Kong, three thousand five hundred dollars

Glasgow, three thousand dollars

Mauritius, and Singapore, each, each, two thousand five hundred dollars

Belfast, Cork, Dundee, Demarara, Halifax, Kingston, (Jamaica,) Leeds, Manchester, Nassau, (New Providence,) Southampton and Turk's Island, each, two thousand dollars

Prince Edward's islynd, one thousand dollars

FRANCE

Havre, six thousand dollars

Paris, five thousand dollars

Marseilles, two thousand five hundred dollars

Bordeaux, two thousand dollars

La Rochelle, and Lyons, each, one thousand five hundred dollars

RUSSIA

Moscow, Odessa, Revel, and St Petersburg, each, two thousand dollars

SPAIN

Matanzas, Trinidad de Cuba, and Santiago de Cuba, each two thousand five hundred dollarc

San Juan (Porto Rico,) two thousand dollars

Cadiz, Malaga, and Ponce, (Porto Rico,) each, one thousand five hundred dollars

AUSTRIV

Trieste, two thousand dollars

Vienna, one thousand five hundred dollars

PRUSSIA

Aix-la Chappelle, two thousand five hundred dollars

CHINA

Canton, and Shanghai, each, four thousand dollars

Fouchou, three thousand five hundred dollars

Amoy, and Ningpo, each, three thousand dollars

TURKEY

Beyrout, and Smyrna, each, two thousand dollars

Jerusalem, one thousand five hundred dollars

NETHERLANDS

Rotterdam, two thousand dollars

Amsterdam, one thousand dollars

BELGIEM

Antwerp, two thousand five hundred dollars

PORTUGAL

Funchal, and Oporto, each, one thousand five hundred dollars

DEMMARK

St Thomas, four thousand dollars

Elsineur, one thousand five hundred dollars

SARDINIA

Basle, two thousand dollars

Geneva, one thousand five hundred dollars

SICILIES

Messina, Naples, and Palermo, each, one thousand five hundred dollars

Leipsic, one thousand five hundred dollars

CAVARIA

Munich, one thousand ove hundred dollars

TUSCANY

Leghorn, one thousand five hundred dollars

WURTEMBURG

Stuttgardt, one thousand nve hunred dollars

HANSEATIB AND FREE CITIES

Bremen and Hamburg. each, two thousand dollars

BARBARY STATES

Taegiers, Tripoli, and Tunis, each, three thousand dollars

BRAZIL

Rio de Janeiro, six thousand kollars

Pernambuco two thousand dollars

MEXICO

Vrea Cruz, three thousand five hundred dollars

Acapulco, two thousand dollars

PERU

Callso, three thousand five hundred dollars

CHIL

Valparaiso, three thousand dollars

BUENOS AYRES

Buenos Ayres, two thousand dollars

NICARAGUA

San June del Sur, two thousand dollars

NEW GRENADA

Aspinwall two thousand five hundred dollars

Panama, three thousand five hundred dollars

VENEZUELA

Laguayra, one thousand five hundred dollars

SANDWICH ISLANDS

Honolulu, four thousand dollars

Lahaina, three thousand dollars

III COMMERCIAL AGENTS

NICARAGUA

San Juan del Norte, two thousand dollars

ST. DOMINGO (ISLAND

Port au Prince, two thousand dollars

St Domingo (city) one thousand five hundred dollars

SCHEDULE C.

I CONSULS

GREAT BRITAIN

Capetown, and Falkland Islands, each, one thousand dollars

AUSTRIA

Venice, seven hundred and fifty dollars

PRUSSIA

Stettin, one thousand dollars

TURKEY

Candia, one thousand dollars

NETHERLANDS

Batavia, one thousand dollars

PORTUGAL

Fayal, and Santiago, (Cape de Verdes,) each, seven hundred and fifty dollars

DENMARK

Saint Croix, seven hundred and fifty dollars

SARDINIA

Spezzia, one thousand dollars

GREECE

Athens, one thousand dollars

MUSCAT

Zanzibar, one thousand dollars

PRAZIL

Bahia, Maranham Island, Para, and Rio Grande, each, one thousand dollars

MEXICO

Matamoras, Mexico, (city,), and Tamgico, each, one thousand dollars

Paso del Norte, and Tabasco, each five hundred dollars

PERU

Paita, and Tumbez, each, five hundred dollars

CHILI

Talcahuano, one thousand dollars

NEW GRENADA

Carthagena, and Sabanillo, each, five hundred dollars

HONDURAS

Omoa, one thousand dollars

ECUADOR

Guayaquil, seven hundred and fifty dollars

BOLIVIA

Cobija, five hundred dollars

URUGUAY

Montevideo, one thousand dollars

SOCIETY ISLANDS

Tahiti one thousand dollars

NEW ZEALAND

Bay of Islands, one thousand dollars

NAVIGATORS' ISLAND

Apia, one thousand dollars

FEJEE ISLADNS

Lanthola, one thousand dollars

II COMMERCIAL AGENTS

PORTUGAL

St Paul de Loanda, (Angola,) one thousand dollars

LIBERIA

Monrovia, and Gaboon, each, one thousand dollars

ST. DOMINGO (ISLAND)

Cape Haytien, one thousand dollars

Aux Cayes, five hundred dollars

RUSSIA IN ASIA

Amoor river, one thousand dollars

SEC. 4 And be it further enacted, That consuls general, consuls, and commercial agents, not embraced in Schedules Band C, shall be entitled, as compensation for their services, to such fees as they may collect in pursuance of the provisions of this act, respectively

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That no consul general, consul, or commercial agent, embraced in Schedule B. shall, while be holds his office, be interested in or transact, any business as a merchant, factor, broker, or other trader, or as a clerk or other agent for any such person to, from or within the post, place, or limits of his consulate, or commercial agency, directly or indirectly, either in his own name, or in the name or through thx agency of any other person; and if appointed after this act shall take effect, he shall, in his official bond, stipulate, as a condition thereof, not to violate this prohibition; and if appointed before, and retained in office after this act shall take effect, he shall, within such reasonable time as the President shall prescribe, enter into a new official bond with such stipulation as a condition thereof; and if any such consul general, consul, or commercial agent, shall violate such prohibition, he shall be liable to a penalty therefor, for the use of the United States, equal in amount to the annual compensation specified for him in said Schedule B, which may be recovered in an action of debt at the suit of the United States, either directly for the penalty, as such, against such consul general, or consul, or commercial agent or upon his official bond, as liquidated damages, for the breach of such condition against such consul general, consul, or commercial agent and his sureties, or any one or more of them; and in every such case all such actions sshall be open to the United States for the collection of such penalty till the same shall be collected in some one of such actions; and every such penalty, when collected, shall be paid into the treasury of the United States; and such prohibition shall be applicable to all consuls general, but not to any consul or commerical agent not embraced in said Schedule B, except as hereinafter authorized, unless otherwise expressly provided by law

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That the President be, and is hereby, authorized to appoint three interpreters of the Chinese language, who shall be entitled to compensation for their services, respectively, at a rate not to exceed fifteen hundred dollars per annum, to be determined by the President, and to assign such interpreters, from time to time, to such consulates in China and with such duties, as be may think proper

SEC 7. And be it further enacted, That the President be and is hereby, authorized, whenever he shall think the public good will be promoted thereby, to appoint consular pupils, not to exceed twenty-five in number at any one time, who shall be citizens of the United States, and entitle to compensation for their services, respectively, at a rate not to exceed one thousand dollars per annum to be determined by the President; and to assign such pupils, from time to time, to such consulates, and with such duties as be may think proper; and before the appointment of any such pupil shall be made, satisfactory evidence, by examination or otherwise, shall be furnished of his qualifications and fitness for the office to the Secretary of State, and bp him laid before the President

SEC 8. And it further enacted, That no person appointed, after this act shall take effect, to any such office as is mentioned in the first, second, third, sixth, or seventh sections of this act shall be entitled to compensation for his services therein, except from the time when he shall reach his post, and enter upon his official duties, to the time when he shall cease to hold such office, and for such time as shall be actually and necessarily occupied in receiving his instructions, not to exceed thirty days, and in making the transit between the place of his residence, when appointed, and his post of duty, at the commencement and termination of the period of his official service, for which he shall in all cases be allowed and paid, except as he einafter mentioned, and no person shall be deemed to hold any such office after his successor shall be appionted and actually ecter upon the duties of his office at his post of duty, nor after his official residence at such post shall have terminated if not so relieved; but eo such allowance or payment shall be made to any oonsul general, consul or commercial agent, contemplated by the fourth section of this act, or to any vice consul, vice commercial agent, deputy consul, or consular agent, for the time so occupied in receiving instructions, oe in such transit as aforesaid; nor shall any such officer, as is referred to in this section, be allowed compensation for the time so occupied in such transit, at the termination of the period of his official service, if he shall have resigned, or been recalled therefrom for any malfeasance in his office-

SEC 9- and be it further enacted, That when to any diplomatic office held by any person there shall be superadded another, such person shall be allowed additional compensation for his services, in such superadded office, at the rate of fifty per centum, of the amount allowed by this act for such superadded office; and such superadded office shall be deemed to continue during the time to which it is limitted by the terms thereof, and for such time as shall be actually and necessarily occupied in making the transit between the two posts of duty, at the commencement and termination of the period of such superadded office so limited, and no longer.

SEC. 10. And be it further enacted, That for such time as any secretary of legation shall be lawfully authorized to act as charge d'affaires ad interim at the post to which he shall have been appointed, he shall be entitled to receive compensation at the rate allowed by this act for a charge d'affairs, at such post; but he shall not be entitled to receive, for such time, the compensation allowed for his services as secretary of legation

SEC. 11. And be it further enacted, That for such time as any consular officer shall be authorized, pursuant to the provisions of this act, to perform diplomatic functions in the absence of the regular diplomatic officer in the country to which he shall be appointed, he shall be entitled in addition to his compensation as such consular officer, to receive compensation for his services while so authorized, at the rate allowed by this act for a secratary of legation in such country

SEC. 12. And be it further enacted, Thatno consular officer shall exercise diplomatic functions, or hold any diplematic correspondence or relation on the part of the United States, in with, or to the government or country to which he shril be appointed, or any other country or government, when there shall be in such country any officer of the United States authorized to perform diplomatic functinns therein, nor in any case, unless expressly authorized by the President so to do

SEC. 13. And be it further enacted, That every consul general, consul, and commercial agent, appointed before and retained in office after this act shall take effect, shall, without unnecssary delay, and every such officer appointed after this act shall take effect shall, before he receives his commission or enters on the duties of his office, enter into a bond with the United States with such sureties, who shall be permanent residents of the Tnited States, as the Secretary of State shall approve, in a penal sum not less than one thousand nor more than ten thousand dollars, and in such form as the President shall proscribe, conditioned for the true and faitoful accounting for, paying over, and delivering up of all fees, moneys, goods, effects, books, records papers, and other property which shall come to his hands, or to hands of any other person to his use as such consul general, consul, or commercial agent, under any law now or hereafter enacted; and for the true and faithful performance of all other duties now or hereafter lawfully imposed upon him as such consul general, consul, or commercial agent; and in the cases of consuls general, consuls, and commercial agents embeaced in Schedule B, such bond shall contain by way of further condition, the stipulation required by the fifth section of this act; and all such bonds shall be deposited with the Secreeary of the Treasusy, and in no case shall the penalty of such bond be less than the annual compensation allowed to the officer entering into such bond; and the President shall be authorized to require a new or additional bond from any such consul general, or commercial agenr, in like form and in such penalty, within the limits aforesaid, in amount, as he shall prescribe whenever, in his opinion, the public good shall require it

[TO BE CONTINUED]

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING IN THE POST OFFICE, AT RALEIGH, for the month ending 1st Sept., 1856:

Avery, G H		Jones, Wm F	
Adams, James M		Jordon, Matthew	
Aduer, Ava			
Adams, Mrs Stephen		Kieth Annie	
Adams, A		King, Miss Martha	
Blalock, Hugh or John		Levy, Henry	
Baxter, R P	2	Lynn, W M	
Bowles, Thos G		Lynn, Zachariah J	
Brister, Patrick		Lassater, Elizabeth	
Brown, Hon Bedford		Lee, Mrs Mary J	
Barker, Thomas		Lynn, W M & Bro	2
Beatty, Wm J			
Beckham, John H		Miller, Mrs Sarah	
Burrows, Mary G D		Morgan, Mrs Catharine	
Beasley, W H		McCullers, Miss Sophraaa	
Burgess, W W		Manguun, L H	
Brown, Jason P		McDevett, C C	
Bond, J M		Mitchener, Miss Martha A	
Brady, John		Moore, G B	
Bishop, Geo W		Morris Wm	
Broadwell, P W		Matcher, Robt	
Bosby, Logan		Mirer, W V J	
Baker, Miss Martha			
Belvin, Vick		Neal, Miss A P	
		Nevel, Jesse P	
Cope, Isaiah		Nixon, W C	
Cox, Nathan			
Creach, P		Pettiford, Albert	
Cole, James M		Ponton, Miss Emily P	
Corbett, Warren		Perry, Col Robt	
Coley, Edmund		Pearson, Emily	
Chadwick, S W		Parsons, L L	
		Pollard, Caswell	
Dibble, C B		Peace, George	
Davis, F M		Parker, J C	
		Parke, Mrs Ann B	
Evans, Miss Nancy		Pulham, J L	
Exum, Miss Rebecca			
		Raburn, Miss Martha	
Ferrand, Eugene	2	Rogers, Miss Rebecca	
Faucett, Henry M		Rose, Wm J	
Frensley, J L		Ryals, John A	
Freeman, Nathan B		Rowland, Mrs Isabella	
		Rodman, Wm B	
Grissom, Willie			
Griffin, Wm	2	Stewart, Chas D	
Griffice, J W		Sorrell, Matthew	
Grady, D J		Sater, Elihu	
Griffin, Q A		Smith, Henry	
Green, D F		Stone, David L F	
Griffin, J		Smith, H B & Co	
Gill, David		Shields, A R	
		Shirlock, Robt	
Haygood, E B		Smith, R W	
Herrin, Sarah H		Stevens, Lavinea	
Hayworth, W D		Smith, Miss Artelia C	
Hunter, J Beverly		Styres, Abram or his heirs.	
Henderson, Franklin		Stanly, Hon Edward	
Harrison, Moses B		Stephens, Joseph	
Hiss, Angelina			
Hodge, Mrs. Educy A		Taylor, James	
Hunt, Wm		Tilly, John	
Harrison, Chas H			
Hinton, Miss Angerora	2	Utley, Miss Martha	
Howe, John W			
Hutchinson, Wm T		Walker, Rev N P	
Herndon, Lesley		Wilkins, S B	
Hill, Nelson		Weathers, Mrs M E	
Herald, Ed Religious		Williams, Mrs Sallie	
Haize, J		Watson, Andrew	
Hayes, Mrs Anna P		Whitehurst, Mrs Amanda R	
Harrison, Mr H		Woodrow, James	
		Whitaker, Mr (Bookseller)	
Johnson, C		Williams, T V	6
Jones, Wm	2	Williams, Thos O	41
Jones, B			

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised. WM. WHITE, P. M.

Raleigh, Sept. 12, 1856. 85—4w

TAKE WARNING.

FOR THE PURPOSE OF IMPROVING HIS STORE the subscriber has removed three doors South of his old location, to the building formerly occupied by Mr. Primrose, and at present by Messrs. Booker & Cole, in connection with himself, where he would be pleased to wait upon his friends and patrons.

In view of placing an entire new stock in store for the coming season, he offers his present stock of goods, consisting of Cloths, Cassimers, Vestings, Clothing and furnishing goods of every variety and style, at *prime cost for cash*, or a small advance to punctual customers.

He most earnestly requests those indebted to him, (some of whom seem to forget he has any use for money,) to come forward and settle their notes and accounts before another Court arrives, and oblige

ISAAC PROCTOR, Merchant Tailor.

Raleigh, July 24, 1856. 71—swtf.

GREAT BARGAINS IN MERCHANDIZE.

In consequence of the death of Mr. Joseph B. G. Roulhac, it becomes necessary to close his Mercantile Business in this City as soon as it can be. In order to effect speedy sales, the friends of the deceased and the public are informed that the Store will be kept open at his late stand, and that the prices will be put down, for cash, to about cost and charges upon an average. The stock, it is generally known, is excellent in quality, and was laid in on fair terms—embracing Fancy Dry Goods, Ladies Articles, Mourning Goods, Carpets, Hardware and the best Family Groceries. The business will be conducted by Mr. Albert B. Simmons, and as much as possible, will be attended to, on behalf of the family, by the subscriber.

THOMAS RUFFIN.

Raleigh, Feb. 9th, 1856. 22—tf.

PROPOSALS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Yards and Docks, September 19, 1856.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR EACH CLASS SEparately, endorsed "Proposals for Class No. (*name the class,*) for the navy-yard at (*name the yard,*) will be received at this office until noon on the 25th October next, for furnishing and delivering at the several navy-yards named the materials and articles embraced in the following classes, and which are particularly described in printed schedules, which will be furnished on application, and sent by mail, if so requested, to persons desiring to offer to contract for any or all the classes named therein, by the commandants of the several navy yards, for the classes for the yards under their command, or by the navy agent nearest thereto, the bureau, for any or all the yards.

In case bidders desire the commandants or navy-agents to send them schedules by mail, it will be necessary, in order to insure their transmission, that they should enclose in their application postage stamps, as the law requires all postage to be prepaid.

Bidders are hereby cautioned and particularly notified that their offers must be in the form hereinafter prescribed, and be mailed in time to reach their destination before the time expires for receiving them; *no bid will be considered which shall be received after the period stated, and no allowance will be made for failures of the mail.*

To guard against offers being opened before the time appointed, bidders are requested to endorse on the envelope above the address, and draw a line under the endorsement, thus: "*Proposals for Class No.* (*name the class,*) *for the Navy-yard at* (*name the yard.*")

To the Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Washington, D. C.

FORM OF OFFER.

(*Here date the offer.*)

I, (*here insert the name,*) of (*name the town,*) in the State of (*name the State,*) hereby offer to furnish, under your advertisement dated (*date of advertisement,*) and subject to all the requirements of the same, and of the printed schedule to which it refers, all the articles embraced in Class No. (*name the class,*) for the navy-yard at (*name the yard,*) according to said schedule, viz: (*here paste on the printed class from the schedule, and opposite each article set the price, and carry out the amount in the columns for dollars and cents, and foot up the aggregate amount of the bid for the class,*) amounting to (*here write the amount in words.*)

I propose as my agent, (*here name the agent, if one is required by the schedule,*) for the supply under the classes miscellaneous, by a non-resident of the place of delivery; and should my offer be accepted, I request the contract may be prepared and sent to the navy-agent at (*name the agency,*) for signatures and certificate.

(*Here the bidder to sign his name.*)

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

The undersigned (*name of guarantor,*) of (*name the town,*) and State of (*name the State,*) and (*name of second guarantors, &c.,*) hereby undertake that the above-named (*name the bidder or bidders*) will, if his [or their] offer as above be accepted, enter into contract with the United States within fifteen days after the date of notice, through the post office, of the acceptance of his [or their] offers before mentioned.

Witness. [*Signature of guarantor*]

I certify that the above-named (*here name the guarantors*) are known to me to be good and responsible guarantors in this case. [*Signature.*]

To be signed by the district judge, district attorney, collector, navy-agent, or some person known to the bureau to be responsible.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

Class No. 1—Bricks	Cl'ss No. 12—Steel
2—Stone	14—Files
3—Yellow-pine timber	15—Paints, oils, and glass
4—Yellow pine lumber	16—Ship chandlery
5—Oak plank	17—Hardware
6—White-pine and spruce lumber, seasoned	18—Stationery
7—Lime	19—Firewood
8—Cement	20—Hay
9—Gravel and sand	21—Provender
10—Slate	22—Charcoal
11—Iron and nails	25—Iron castings

BOSTON.

Class No. 1—Bricks	Cl'ss No. 12—Steel
2—Stone	14—Files
3—Yellow-pine timber	15—Paints, oils, and glass
4—Yell'w-pine lumber	16—Ship chandlery
5—Oak and hard wood timber & lumber	17—Hardware
6—White-pine, spruce, juniper, and cypress timber and lumber	18—Stationery
7—Lime and hair	20—Hay and straw
8—Cement	21—Provender
9—Gravel and sand	22—Charcoal
11—Iron, iron spikes, and nails.	23—Packing
	25—Iron castings.

NEW YORK.

Class No. 1—Bricks	Cl'ss No. 16—Ship chandlery
2—Stone	17—Hardware
3—Yellow-pine	18—Stationery
5—Hard wood	20—Hay and straw
6—White-pine, spruce, &c.	21—Provender
7—Lime, hair, &c.	22—Charcoal
8—Cement	23—Belting, packing, hose, &c.
9—Gravel and sand	25—Iron-work and castings
11—Iron, iron spikes, and nails	26—Machinery and tools
12—Steel	28—Lightning conductors
14—Files	29—Diving-bell
15—Paints, oils, and glass	

PHILADELPHIA.

Class No. 1—Bricks	Cl'ss No. 12—Steel
2—Stone	14—Files
3—Seasoned yellow-pine timber	15—Paints, oils, and glass
4—Seasoned yellow-pine lumber	16—Ship chandlery
5—Oak and hard-wood timber	17—Hardware
	18—Stationery
	19—Firewood
6—Seasoned white-pine timber & lumber	20—Hay and straw
	21—Provender
	22—Charcoal
7—Lime and hair	23—Belting, packing, and hose
9—Gravel and sand	
10—Tin	26—Machinery.
11—Iron, iron spikes, and nails	

NAVAL ASYLUM.

Class No. 1—Clothing	Class No. 9—Hardware
2—Hats, boots, sho's, &c.	10—Iron and nails
	11—Paints, oil, and glass
3—Provisions	
4—Groceries	12—Files
5—Dry goods	13—Lumber
6—Bread, &c.	14—Provender
7—Tobacco	15—Firewood
8—Chandlery	16—Charcoal

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Class No. 1—Bricks	Cl'ss No. 13—Pig iron
2—Stone	14—Files
3—Yellow-pine timber	15—Paints, oils, and glass
4—Yellow pine lumber	16—Ship chandlery
	17—Hardware
6—White-pine, spruce, juniper, and cypress timber	18—Stationery
	19—Firewood
	20—Hay and straw
	21—Provender
7—Lime and hair	22—Charcoal
8—Cement	23—Belting, packing and hose
9—Sand and gravel	
11—Iron, iron nails, and spikes,	
12—Steel	

NORFOLK.

Class No. 1—Bricks,	Class No 14—Files
2—Stone	15—Paints, oils, and glass
3—Yellow-pine,	
5—Black-walnut boards,	16—Ship chandlery
	17—Hardware
6—White pine	18—Stationery
7—Lime	20—Hay and straw
8—Cement	21—Provender
9—Sand	22—Charcoal
11—Iron, iron spikes and nails,	23—Belting and packing.
12—Steel	

PENSACOLA.

Class No. 1—Bricks	Class No 14—Files
2—Stone	15—Paints, oils, glass, &c.
3—Yel'w-pine ti'ber	16—Ship chandlery
4—Yellow-pine lumber	17—Hardware,
5—Hard wood timber and lumber,	18—Stationery
	19—Firewood
6—White pine, juniper, and cypress timber & lumber	20—Hay
	21—Provender
	22—Charcoal
7—Lime	23—Belti'g, packi'g, hose, &c.
9—Cockle shells	
11—Iron, iron nails, and spikes,	24—Cop'er and composition nails
12—Steel	26—Iron castings.

The schednle will state the times within which articles will be required to be delivered; and where the printed schedule is not used, the periods stated in it for deliveries must be copied in the bids. All the articles which may be contracted for must be delivered at such place or places, including drayage and carting to the place where used within the navy-yards, respectively, for which the offer is made as may be directed by the commanding officer thereof; and, all other things being equal, preference will be given to American manufacture. No article will be received after the expiration of the period specified in the schedules for the completion of deliveries, unless specially authorized by the department.

It is to be provided in the contract, and to be distinctly understood by the bidders, that the amount and number of articles enumerated in classes headed "miscellaneous" are specified as the *probable* quantity which may be required, as well as to fix data for determining the lowest bid; but the contractor is to furnish more or less of the said enumerated articles, *and in such quantities, and at such times, as the bureau or commandant may require*, such increase, however, not to exceed one-third of the quantities stated, (and requisitions sent through the post office shall be deemed sufficient notice,) during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1856; and whether the quantities required be more or less than those specified, the prices shall remain the same.

All the articles under the contract must be of the best quality, delivered in good order, free of all and every charge or expense, and subject to the inspection, count, weight, or measurement of the said navy-yard, and be in all respects satisfactory to the commandant thereof. Bidders are referred to the yard for plans, specifications, or samples, and a further description of the articles. Contractors for classes headed "miscellaneous" who do not reside near the place where the articles are to be delivered, will be required to name in their proposals an agent at the city or principal place near the yard of delivery, who may be called upon to deliver articles *without delay* when they shall be required.

Approved sureties in the full amount of the contract will be required, and twenty per centum as additional security deducted from each payment until the contract shall have been completed or can celled, unless otherwise authorized by the department. On classes headed "miscellaneous," to be delivered as required during the fiscal year, the twenty per centum retained may, at the discretion of the commandant, be paid quarterly on the first of January, April, July, and October, when the deliveries have been satisfactory, the balance (eighty, per cent.) will be paid by the resp ctive navy-agents within thirty days after the presentation of bills, in triplicate, duly vouched and approved.

No part of the per centum reserved is to be paid until all the rejected articles offered under the contract shall have been removed from the yard, unless specially authorized by the department.

It will be stipulated in the contract that if default shall be made by the parties of the first part in delivering all or any of the articles mentioned, of the quality and at the times and places above provided, then, and in that case, the said parties will forfeit and pay to the United States, as liquidated damages, a sum of money equal to twice the amount of the contract price herein agreed upon as the price to be paid for the articles in case of the actual delivery thereof, which liquidated damages may be recovered from time to time as they accrue.

The sureties must sign the contract, and their responsibility certified to by a navy-agent, collector, district attorney, or some other person satifactorily known to the bureau.

It is to be provided in the contract that the bureau shall have the power of annulling the contract, without loss or damage to the government, in case Congress shall not have made sufficient appropriations for the articles named, or for the completion of the works estimated for, and on which this advertisement is based, and shall also have the power to increase or diminish the quantities named in the classes not headed "miscellaneous" in the schedule twenty-five per cent.

Persons whose offers shall be accepted will be notified by letter through the post office, which notice shall be considered sufficient; and if they do not enter into contract for the supplies specified within fifteen days from the date of notice from the bureau of the acceptance of their bid, a contract will be made with some other person or persons, and the guarantors of such defaulting bidder will be held responsible for all delinquencies.

All offers not made in *strict conformity* with this advertisement will, at the option of the bureau, be rejected.

Those only whose offers may be accepted will be notified; and contracts will be ready for execution as soon thereafter as may be practicable.

Sept. 20, 1856. 1151—w4w.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NORTH CAROLINA Mutual Insurance Company, held on the 9th inst. the following persons were elected Directors and Officers for the ensuing year:

DIRECTORS:

Henry D. Turner, Raleigh.
J. R. Williams, do.
T. H. Selby, do.
C. W. D. Hutchings, do.
James F. Jordan, do.
James M. Towles. do.
James E. Hoyt, Washington
Alex. Mitchell, Newbern.
Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington.
John M. Jones, Edenton.
W. W. Griffin, Elizabeth City.
F. F. Fagan, Plymouth.
W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesboro.
H. B. Williams, Charlotte.
Geo A. Smith, Milton.
O. F. Long, Hillsboro.'
Joseph White, Anson County.
Josh. Boner, Salem,
A T. Summy, Asheville.

OFFCERS OF THE COMPANY

President.
H. D. Turner, *Vice President.*
John C. Patridge, *Secretary.*
John H. Bryan, *Attorney.*
J. Hersman, *General Agent.*
John R. Williams, T. H. Selby, C. W. D. Hutchings, } *Executive Committee.*

This Company has been in successful operation over 9 years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State, (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms. Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500,000, a large portion of which is in Country risks; and its present capital is Seven Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds, properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been less than one third of one per cent. per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

J. C. PARTRIDGE, *Sec'y.*

Raleigh, June 12, 1855. 58—

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office, Raleigh, N. C. This Company insures the lives of individuals for one year, a term of years, or for life, on the MUTUAL PRINCIPLE, the assured for life participating in the profits of the Company. For policies granted for the whole term of life, when the premium therefor amounts to $30, a note may be given for one half the amount of the premium bearing interest at 6 per cent without guaranty.

The prompt manner in which all losses have been paid by this Company, together with the low rates of premium, present great inducements to such as are disposed to insure.

SLAVES are insured for a term of from one to five years, for two-thirds their value.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proo is presented.

DIRECTORS.

CHARLES E. JOHNSON,	WM. W. HOLDEN,
WM. D. HAYWOOD,	WM. D. COOKE,
JAMES F. JORDAN,	R. H. BATTLE,
QUINTEN BUSBEE,	WM. H. JONES,
H. W. HUSTED,	P. F. PESCUD,
WM. H. MCKEE,	SEATON GALES.
CHARLES B. ROOT.	

OFFICERS.

DR. CHARLES E. JOHNSON, *President,*
WILLIAM D. HAYWOOD, *Vice President.*
JOHN G. WILLIAMS, *Secretary,*
WILLIAM H. JONES, *Treasurer,*
H. W. HUSTED, *Attorney,*
CHARLES E. JOHNSON, M. D., WILLIAM H. MCKEE, M. D., RICHD. B. HAYWOOD, M. D. } *Medical Board of Consultation.*
R. H. BATTLE, W. W. HOLDEN, CHARLES B. ROOT, } *Executive Committee.*

For further information, the public are referred to the pamphlets, and forms of proposal, which may be obtained at the Office of the Company, or any of its Agencies.

Communications should be addressed, (post paid,) to

JOHN G. WILLIAMS, *Secretary.*

July 10, 1855. 66—

RALEIGH & GASTON RAILROAD.

OFFICE R. & G. R. R. Co., RALEIGH, March 29, 1856.

Schedule for Mail Train on and after Tuesday, the first day of April.

ON AND AFTER TUESDAY NEXT, THE MAIL Train, leaving the North-Carolina Railroad Depot, on the arrival of the Cars from the West, at 5.47, A. M. (as at present,) will stop at the Northern (or old) Depot, in this City, until 7 o'clock, allowing ample time for passengers from that Road to take breakfast at the hotels in Raleigh, to and from which they will be conveyed by the proprietors, free of charge.

Leaving at 7 o'clock, the Train will arrive at Weldon at 11.40, A. M., in full time for all Trains going North, and also for the Wilmington Train, going South. Returning—will leave Weldon at 2 P. M., after the arrival of the Petersburg, Portsmouth, and Wilmington Trains, and will reach Raleigh at 6.45, P. M.

R. A. HAMILTON, President.

38—

NOW READY

Swaim's Justice---Revised.

THE NORTH-CAROLINA MAGISTRATE, a practical guide to the Laws of the State, and the decisions of the Supreme Court, defining the duties and jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace, under the Revised Code of 1854'-55, together with full instructions, and numerous *Forms* and *Precedents.*

BY

EDWARD CANTWELL, Esq., L.L B
Counsellor at Law.

One Vol. 8 vo., containing nearly 600 pages, handsomely printed on good paper, and well bound, in Law binding. Price, $3 50. Postage, 36 cents.

This day published and for sale by

HENRY D. TURNER, N. C. Book Store.

Raleigh, N. C., 1st Aug., 1856. 75—

LOOK AT THIS.

ALL THOSE INDEBTED TO THE FIRM OF BECKwith & Clayton, or to I. Beckwith alone, either by note or account, will please come and settle their accounts on or before the first of September, as we are determined to change our mode of business, and sell only for cash. All accounts and notes that are not settled by the first of September, will be placed in the hands of an Attorney for collection.

Come one, come all that want to buy cheap dry goods and groceries, for we are determined to sell from this time for small profits, and for cash only.

BECKWITH & CLAYTON.

Raleigh, July 18, 1856. 68—swtf.

NEW BOOKS.—ENGLISH TRAITS BY RALPH Wald Emerson.

The Last of the Forester's, by Jno. Estor Cook, author of Virginia Comideans.

The Life and Adventures of James P. Beckwourth.

Irving's life of Washington, vol. 1 and 2, 12mo.

The Bitter Bird and other stories, being No. 2, modern story [illegible] For sale by

W. L. POMEROY.

Sept[illegible] 1856. 86—

150 COPIES OF HARPER FOR OCTOBER just received at POMEROY'S.

September 20, 1856. 87—

TO DEMOCRATS EVERYWHERE!
READ! READ!! READ!!!

Agents wanted to sell in every town in the U. States, THE LIFE AND PUBLIC SERVICES OF

JAMES BUCHANAN,

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

Late Minister to England, and formerly Minister to Russia, Senator and Representative in Congress, and Secretary of State,

INCLUDING THE MOST IMPORTANT OF HIS STATE PAPERS.

By R. G. HORTON, Esq., Literary Editor of the N. Y. Day Book.

THE ABOVE BOOK HAS BEEN WRITTEN BY A gentlemen well qualified by his literary attainments, and his long connection with the Democratic press. He was furnished personally by the distinguished subject of the memoir with many of the dates and facts of his early life, and from authorized friends of Mr. Buchanan has been supplied with material inaccessible to other parties. The proof-sheets have been submitted to authorized parties. It can therefore be called without reserve

AN AUTHENTIC AND AUTHORIZED BIOGRAPHY.

The book makes a handsome 12mo volume of 430 pages, neatly bound in cloth, and is embellished with an accurate Portrait on Steel. Price, $1. For further particulars, apply to DERBY & JACKSON, Publishers,

119 Nassau Street, N. Y.

☞ Copies sent by mail post-paid on receipt of price.

July 21, 1856. 70—2t.

NOTICE.

AS I HAVE DETERMINED TO REMOVE SOUTH, I now offer my valuable tract of land for sale, containing four Hundred Acres, of which about one hundred and fifty acres are in a fine state of cultivation. The balance is well wooded and good arable land.

Said land has on it a first-rate dwelling house, all necessary out-houses, and a fine well of water in the yard, a fine orchard of apples and peaches of every kind.

Said land lies nine miles south-east of Raleigh, between the Wilmington and Newbern Roads, in one mile of Auburn.

I will take great pleasure in showing said land to any person who may wish to buy.

P. H. STURDEVANT.

August 19, 1856. 79—tf

MOUNTAIN HOTEL.
MORGANTON, N. C.

THIS ESTABLISHMENT CONTINUES OPEN FOR the reception of the travelling public. Its character as a FIRST CLASS HOTEL; its admirable location, as regards coolness and quietness, being remote from the noise and bustle of Court Square, and the disorder of the drinking establishments, in that vicinity; its fine Mountain views and receiving the mountain air, fresh and unobstructed, and yet being near enough to the public square for any object of business, are too well known to admit of further commendation. The proprietor has added and is still adding to its comfort and conveniences, and hopes to merit, and continue to receive, the very large share of public patronage which he has formerly had.

J. M. HAPPOLDT.

N. B. Persons desirous of coming direct from Charlotte to Morganton will find ready facilities of transportation, there being a daily line of Stages from Charlotte to Lincolnton, and at Lincolrton, Col. B. S. Johnston, the proprietor of the Hotel, keeps good horses, carriages and drivers for public use, and at Morganton the subscriber is also ready at any time to transport persons to any point to which they may wish to go. J. M. H.

July 4, 1856. 66—sw3m.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Change of Schedules on the North-Carolina Railroad, and the Charlotte and South-Carolina Railroad.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, THE 4TH DAY OF August, 1856, the Passenger Trains on these Roads will run as follows:

NORTH-CAROLINA RAILROAD.

Leave Goldsboro' at	2.00 a. m.
Arrive at Charlotte at	4.30 p. m
Leave Charlotte at	5.30 p. m.
Arrive at Goldsboro' at	7.45 a. m.

CHARLOTTE AND SOUTH-CAROLINA RAILROAD.

Leave Charlotte at	8.30 p. m.
Arrive at Columbia at	4.30 a. m.
Leave Columbia at	9.00 a. m.
Arrive at Charlotte at	4.10 p. m.

Passengers taking this route will meet with no detention between Montgomery and New York—passing through a fine, healthy region in North and South-Carolina. At Raleigh they have a choice of routes, via Raleigh & Gaston Railroad, or via Goldsboro' to Weldon, where both trains connect with the Inland Route by Richmond and Washington City, and with the Bay Line Route by Portsmouth to Baltimore.

THEODORE S. GARNETT, Eng'r and Sup't N. C. R. R.

July 20, 1856. 73—swtf.

Valuable Hotel Property for Sale.

OUR ACTING PARTNER (Mr. FINCH) HAVING determind to embark in other pursuits, the proprietors of the Union Hotel, Clarksville, offer that property for sale privately.

Only a brief description of the property will be necessary to attract the notice of those unacquainted with it. The buildings are large and ample for an extensive business, consisting of a large three story brick BUILDING, entirely new, on Main street, beside other buildings in the rear. The stables are new and complete, and the whole premises in good order, in fact are almost entirely new, and in a complete state of preparation for immediate use. The purchaser will be at no expense of refitting and repairing. The location is central to the business of Clarksville, and it is the only Hotel convenient to the Roanoke Valley Railroad, which terminates here.

The proprietor might pretty well monopolise the business of the town, getting the full benefit of the travel on the Railroad, of visitors going to and returning from Buffalo Springs, and of all visitors and travellers through the place, beside having a large number of yearly boarders.

It would be unnecessary to detail all the advantages of this property. It is universally regarded by those acquainted with it as the best tavern property anywhere in this section, and any gentleman desiring to embark in this pursuit, cannot fail to *make money* by the investment. Its past career warrants this, without looking to its inevitable future prospects.

Beside the immediate town property, the subscribers have adjoining the town and above the ferry, a small tract of the most valuable RIVER LOW GROUNDS, which they will sell separately or along with the Hotel. This land is as rich as the richest Roanoke bottoms, is free from overflow, and being the only low grounds adjoining the town, will be immensely valuable to any judicious proprietor. The tract comprises *seventy-nine and a half acres.*

This property offers rare inducements to Hotel keepers, and any man wishing to do such business can *make money largely.*

Terms will be accommodating and satisfactory.

FINCH & BOYD, *Proprietors.*

August 25, 1855. 80—sw4w.

DRY GOODS FOR FALL, 1856.

Exclusively at Wholesale by

STEVENSON & WEDDELL,

WHO HAVE NOW IN STORE A SUPERB STOCK embracing
FRENCH,
GERMAN,
BRITISH, and
AMERICAN FABRICS,

All of which have been selected with great care and attention by one of the firm at the very lowest cash prices.

A more inviting stock for the wants of the North Carolina and Virginia trade cannot be exhibited North or South.

Punctual and responsible buyers are invited to give our stock an examination and judge for themselves of the styles and prices. Nos. 78 and 80, Sycamore St., PETERSBURG, VA.

August 26, 1856. 81 swtf.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.---WAKE County.—In Equity.—Bank of the State of North-Carolina ane others vs. Daniel G. Fowle, Trustee, and others

Whereas, the complainants in the above cause have heretofore filed their bill of complaint against Dan'l G. Fowle, Trustee and others, and it has been made to appear to the satisfaction of the court of Equity for Wake county, that James M. Benedict, James F. Jordan, and Jos. G. M. Buffaloe are non-residents of the State of North-Carolina; this, therefore, is to notify the said James M. Benedict, Jas. F. Jordan, and Jos. G. M. Buffaloe, defendants in the above entitled cause, to be and appear at our Court of Equity for said county, on the 1st Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said bill, or the same will be taken *pro confesso* as to them, and a decree made accordingly.

Given under my hand, this 16th August, 1856.

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD, C. & M. E.

Aug. 18, 1856. 78—w&swtds

☞ Register copy

VALUABLE BOOKS.—RECENTLY PUBLISHED.—Sermons for the people, by F. D. Huntington, D. D.

Sin, Redemption, by Rev. D. N. Sheldon, D. D.

The Life of the Rev. Spencer H. Cone.

Contributions to Literatnre, by Samuel Gilman, D. D.

Wealth and Worth, or Maxims for Merchants and men of business, by Freeman Hunt, Editor of Merchants Magazine.

Liberty and Slavery, by Prof. Bledsoe of the University of Virginia.

Shepard's Constitutional Text Book, being a practical and familiar exposition of the Constitution of the United States; designed for the use of Colleges, Academies, and Schools. It is a valuable book of reference for all classes of people.

For sale by W. L. POMEROY.

September 1, 1856. 82—

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO P. F. Pescud, of the present firm of Pescud & Gatling, are hereby notified that his accounts and other unsettled business of a similar nature, prior to Jan. 1st, 1856, are placed in the hands of the undersigned for collection. He would say to such persons that prompt settlement, when called upon, is expected and will be required.

LOUIS E. HENRY, [illegible]

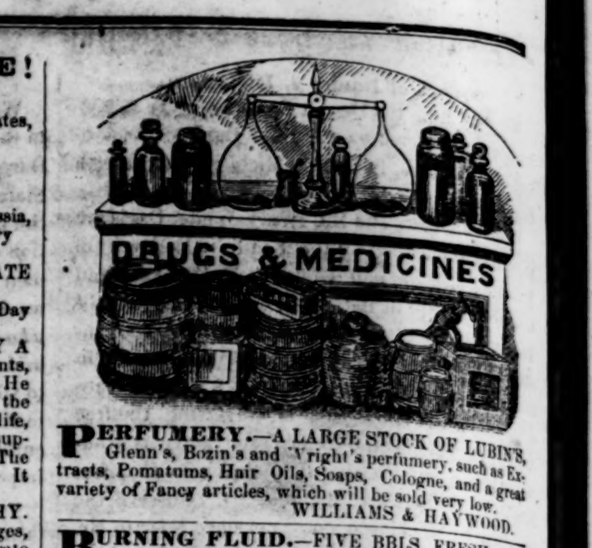
Aug. 26, 1856.

Town Property for [illegible]

I OFFER FOR SALE MY HOUSE AND LOT in the City of Raleigh, situated on the [illegible] of Martin and Salisbury streets, a few minutes walk [illegible] the [illegible] and one square west of Fayetteville street. [illegible] convenient one for a private residence, having attached a good sized garden, and it is sufficiently [illegible] for business of any kind. For terms apply to the subscriber at his residence.

W. WHITAKER, Sr.

Raleigh, Sept'r 15, 1856. 86—1m.



PERFUMERY.—A LARGE STOCK OF LUBIN'S, Glenn's, Bozin's and Wright's perfumery, such as Extracts, Pomatums, Hair Oils, Soaps, Cologne, and a great variety of Fancy articles, which will be sold very low.

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

BURNING FLUID.—FIVE BBLS. FRESH AND good, just to hand at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

OILS! OILS!—500 GALLONS LINSEED, LAMP, Machine and Tanners' Oils, in store and for sale at the lowest market rates, by

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

SENNA FIGS.—A MOST PALATABLE AND CERtain remedy for constipation, habitual costiveness, &c., in store and for sale by

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

POTASH.—WE ARE IN RECEIPT OF A SUPPLY of Babbits superior Potash, in six pound cans, for making soap, to which we invite the attention of all economical housekeepers.

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.—A SUPPLY of this celebrated Sauce for soups, fresh fish, meats, &c., in store and for sale by

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

SUGAR HOUSE SYRUP, OF EXTRA QUALIty, may be had at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

April 9, 1856. 42—

PAINT YOUR HOUSE TOPS.—A LARGE supply of North-Carolina Black Lead, ground in Oil, superior for roof painting, in store and for sale by

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

SANDPAPER.—30 REAMS of superior Flint Sandpaper, to which we call the attention of Cabinet and Coach Makers—for sale very low by the Ream.

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

FISHING TACKLE.—A FINE ASSORTMENT OF Hooks and Lines, consisting of Limerick, Trout, Kirby, Spring-snap, Sockdolager, improved gravitation Hooks, and Cotton, Linen and Grass Lines—just received at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE.
CAPON SPRINGS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN SOLICITED by many southern friends to extend the present season, have determined to keep the Mountain House open for their accommodation until the 10th day of October.

The three tournaments for the season will take place on the 28th of August, the 12th and 26th of September.

The fare will be reduced five dollars per month, and two dollars per week, after the 1st of Sept.

BLAKEMORE & INGRAM.

August 19, 1855. 83—

TO THE TURPENTINE MAKERS OF N. & S. CAROLINA.—The subscribers having taken the premium at the late State Fair upon turpentine tools, (chippers, roundshaves and hackers,) would announce to the public that they are manufacturing these tools extensively. Their workmen having been for many years engaged in the above business are unsurpassed by any in the quality and proper construction of their tools. We will deliver these tools at any points on the N. C. W & R. and W. & M. Railroads. We warrant these tools to be equal in quality and superior in adaptation for work to any Northern manufacture, and ask a liberal share of public patronage, trusting that liberal Southerners will give preference to home manufactories.

All orders addressed to us at Jerricho, N. C., will meet prompt attention.

L. & W. B. WHITFIELD.

January 9, 1855. 14—

Law Copartnership.
MILLER AND ROGERS,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
RALEIGH, N. C.

Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to them.

H. W. MILLER, S. H. ROGERS.

October 23, 1854. 66—tf.

WILLIAM A. ALLEN,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

Practices in the Courts of Wake, Granville, and Franklin All business confided to him shall have his prompt attention. His Post-office is Rogers' Store, Wake Co. N. C.

May 26, 1856. 45—w&swly.

Trustee's Sale.

WAKE COUNTY, N. C.—BY VIRTUE OF A deed of trust to me executed by William J. Clarke, dated 27th of December, 1855, registered in Book XX, pp. 791, 792, records of Wake County, and for the purposes therein specified, I hereby offer for sale one lot, on Newbern St., in the City of Raleigh, purchased by the said Clarke of the Clerk and Master in Equity for Wake County, at a sale under a decree of the Court of Equity, for partition, between the heirs of John C. Stedman, deceased; together with the buildings and appurtenances thereunto belonging,—the same being formerly the residence of the said William J. Clarke. The lot contains an acre, in high cultivation, is free from nut grass, contains many bearing fruit trees, and is situated directly opposite the Bank of the State and the Episcopal Church in said City, and is about one hundred yards east of the east gate of the Capitol Square. Repairs to the amount of $1000 have been recently put upon the buildings, four in number, including a dwelling house, with six rooms, an office, two kitchens, etc.

Also, by virtue of the same deed, and for the benefit of all concerned, I offer for sale a valuable tract of land, thirty two acres, upon Neuse river, in the county of Wake, with the buildings thereon, known as the Neuse River Oil Mills. Price $4,000. The mill seat sold fifteen years ago to Clarke and Jeffreys for $2,000. Since that time, an entirely new Saw and Oil Mill, with press hullers, beaters, flattening mill, and jumpers, and a new dam, have been erected and added thereto. This property was lately appraised at $5,000.

The object of these sales being mainly a change of investment, I am authorized, upon the money being safely secured, to let it go upon a liberal credit. To any one disposed to locate in Wake, and engage in a lucrative business, the present is a rare opportunity for securing a town residence and a business stand in a populous country neighborhood. They will be sold together or separately, and the title warranted.

EDWARD CANTWELL, Trustee.

Raleigh, July 25, 1856. swtf—72.

CLERK WANTED.—AN EFFICIENT BUSINESS man will find employment as a Clerk in the Post Office at Raleigh, N.C. He must write a good business hand, and come well recommended

W. WHITE, P M

September 2, 1856. 86—tf

LARGE SALE
OF
VALUABLE NEGROES.

ON MONDAY, THE THIRD DAY OF NOVEMBER next, the subscriber will offer for sale, at the Town of Halifax, North-Carolina, from

200 to 300 Valuable Negroes,

consisting of Field Hands and Mechanics, with their Families.

The said Negroes have been reared on the low-grounds of the Roanoke, and will be offered for sale in Families. The place of sale is on the line of the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad, over which two passenger trains pass each way daily.

The sale will be for Cash, but upon satisfactory security time will readily be given to make pecuniary arrangements.

Letters addressed to the subscriber at Raleigh will receive prompt attention. T. P. DEVEREUX.

Raleigh, Sept. 19, 1856. 89—swtt.

☞ The Tarboro' Southerner, the Norfolk Herald, the Salisbury Banner, the Milton Chronicle, the Richmond Enquirer, the Charleston Courier, the Macon (Ga.) Telegraph, the Mobile (Ala.) Advertiser, the New Orleans Picayune, the State Register, Montgomery, (Ala.) the Augusta (Ga.) Constitutionalist, the Natchez (Miss.) Free Trader, the Vicksburg (Miss.) Sentinel, will copy twice a week till the 27th Oct., and forward bill to this office.

OFFICE R. & G. R. R. Co., RALEIGH, Sept. 23, 1856.

VISITORS TO THE NORTH-CAROLINA STATE Fair, will be carried over the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad and returned, for the price of a single ticket. Articles for exhibition will be transported free of charge, except in cases where they are to be exhibited for pay. Only one sample of the same article, belonging to the same person, will be transported free.

Visitors and articles for exhibition will be carried on the same terms to the Henderson Fair.

A special Freight Train will be sent from Weldon to Raleigh, on such day as the Chairman of the Executive Committee shall designate, for the transportation of articles to the N. C. State Fair, and Exhibitors are respectfully requested to be ready for the train, as otherwise they may be disappointed in reaching the Fair in time.

No freight will be allowed on the passenger trains.

By order of the Board of Directors,

R. A. HAMILTON, President.

89—swt140.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.---PITT County.—In Equity.—Barbara Briley vs. James A. Brown, Executor to the Estate of Irvin Briley.

In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that James A. Brown, the defendant, is not a resident of this State: It is ordered by the Court that publication be made for six successive weeks, in the North-Carolina Standard, for the said James A. Brown to make his personal appearance at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Greenville, on the first Monday in March next, or judgment, *pro confesso*, will be taken as to him, and heard accordingly.

Witness, Goold Hoyt, Clerk and Master in Equity for Pitt County, [illegible]

GOOLD HOYT, C. M. E.

Sept. 23, 1856. 1151—w6w.